BANK WITH DENABANK

DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.
(1) Elphinstone Circle, (2) Kalbadevi, (3) Sandhurst Bridge, (4) Thakurdwar, (5) Mandvi.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 179 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

"Ankhi-Khoosh"—
"Ankhi-Khoosh"
EYE-DROP
A wonderful specific for Ophthalmia and all Sore and Mattering Eyes, acts like a charm for Tired, Watering or Itching Eyes.
Absolutely Harmless. Very Soothing for the Eyes. Ankhi-Khoosh Never Fails. Ankhi-Khoosh does not smart.
CAN BE HAD FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

Anglo-American Blockade Of Japan

NAZI FORCES TRAPPED IN RED NESTS

Berlin Turns Back Somersault

WAR STATIONARY IN CENTRAL SECTOR

German Division Annihilated: "Gigantic Verdun" In East

LONDON, July 28.

The German radio to-day tried to explain the failure of "Blitz Krieg" methods to carry German armies further into Russia.

Territorial gains will be disadvantageous so long as Russian striking power has not been destroyed, said the announcer.

Asoka Mehta Re-Arrested

Sent Back To Jail Immediately On Release

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA CITY, July 28.

Mr. Asoka Mehta, prominent Congress socialist leader of Bombay, was rearrested under Section 26, Defence of India Rules, immediately after his release on completing his term of imprisonment of four months' this morning. It will be recalled that he was sentenced in connection with a speech at a protest meeting held in connection with the arrest of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President. The prosecution was launched while he was under detention in connection with the Satyagraha movement. He was taken to Nasik Jail this noon.

STOP HUNGER-STRIKE

LAHORE, July 28.

Mahatma Gandni has sent the following telegram to Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee:—

"Ask political prisoners in Lyallpur Jail to stop hunger-strike".

Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din has communicated these instructions to the prisoners through the Superintendent of the jail. He has also informed the Lyallpur District Congress Committee of Mahatma Gandhi's wishes.

It may be mentioned that about 160 political prisoners, confined in the Lyallpur Jail, have been taking only one meal a day for the last few days and threaten to give up both the meals in case their demands are not conceded by Government by August 1. Their demands relate to grant of further facilities in jail, including better food.—A. P.

LAST OF ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA

LONDON, July 28.

The last remaining Italian forces in Abyssinia consisting of 10,000 White and Native troops have been completely surrounded and cut off from any kind of supplies.

Information reaching authoritative quarters in London stated that this last Italian force, of any strength still holding out in Abyssinia, is at Wolchefit in Gondar area. The impression is that British won't make a direct attack on this force but hold it up until it is compelled to surrender for lack of supplies.—Reuter.

Lisbon Won't Flinch

LONDON, July 28.

President Carmona of Portugal is now on a visit to the Azores.

In a speech yesterday he reiterated Portugal's desire to live in peace. "But", said the Portuguese President, "if necessary neither the homeland nor the Azores would flinch."—Reuter.

Standstill On Central Sector

ZURICH, July 28.

Undoubtedly the war has become stationary in the Central Sector of the Eastern Front where the fighting has been the hardest, declares the Berlin correspondent of the "Basler Nachrichten". Reports from the Front, adds the correspondent, frequently mention that the German infantry have been obliged to entrench themselves in order to facilitate defence against Russian counter attacks.

BERLIN'S SOMERSAULT

German propaganda has been forced to turn a back somersault over the German army "communique" of July 7, reporting that the Russians had thrown into battle their last reserves and it is now alleged that the Russians had received further reinforcements from the Urals which district "was, of course not taken into account by the previous 'communique."

The "Deutsche Allgemeine" explains the hold up of the German offensive by saying: "A big battle is proceeding against the strongest Bolshevist army in order to enable the German army to continue a war of movement.

A fortnight ago to-day the Berlin correspondent of the "Basler Nachrichten" reported that Berlin was expecting the fall of Kiev within a few hours.

EXCUSES FOR FAILURE

German propaganda excusing the slow advance on the Eastern Front continues to emphasise the difficulties the troops are entering. Describing the conditions on the Finnish-Russian Frontier the Berlin Correspondent of the Berne newspaper "Bund", says: "Endless columns of heavily laden soldiers march gasping and cursing through a nightmare of endless forest. There are no roads, no communications, no lorries, no motorcycles. Only the absolute essentials of equipment are carried overcoats and blankets being left behind although the nights are terribly cold and damp. The days are frightfully hot while millions of torturing mosquitos swarm the labouring soldiers' heads. Often the soldiers must wade knee-deep through black swamps. These forests provide the best cover for the Russians, for the Germans cannot see the enemy.

(Continued on Page 7).

RIOT TAX FOR AHMEDABAD?

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, July 28.

I most reliably understand that the Bombay Government is thinking of imposing a riot levy on Ahmedabad citizens. The Collector has already sent riot report of more than eighty pages.

The Collector has granted good sums for damage and losses to people due to riot and recommended Riot Tax.

HALIFAX SEES WELLES

SWIFT RETALIATORY MEASURES

NEW YORK, July 28.

LORD HALIFAX CALLED UPON THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, MR. SUMNER WELLES, AT WASHINGTON FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING ECONOMIC MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST JAPAN.

HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT A REVIEW OF THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION WAS INTENDED IN THE LIGHT OF THE JAPANESE MOVE INTO INDO-CHINA AND THE SWIFT RETALIATORY MEASURES BY THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—Reuter.

U. S. ACTION IN FAR EAST.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

Mr. Sumner Welles, the United States Acting Secretary of State, at his press conference to-day intimated that the United States and Britain were pursuing parallel courses in the Far East and would frequently confer on their objectives.

Mr. Welles added that the United States and Britain would frequently exchange views with other independent nations interested in the Far East.

He declined to elucidate the policy of the United States in rgard to oil shipments to Japan under the President's recent "freeze order" Mr. Welles denied that there was any agreement to take the total Mexican oil production, but said he was optimistic about the future settlement of oil and other problems between the United States and Mexico.—Reuter.

Br. "Freezes" Balances Of Residents In China

LONDON, July 28.

Treasury directions operative from July 29 have been issued blocking sterling balances and other assets of persons resident in China.—Reuter.

Freezing Order Heralds End Of Indian Trade With Japan

But Contracts Already Entered Into Not Affected: Canada Gives Notice For Termination Of Pact

SIMLA, July 28.

Although no mention of trade is made in the Government of India Order freezing Japanese assets in India or in the similar order issued by Japan with respect to Indian assets in her territory, it is clear, according to informed circles that the effect of the orders will be to stop Indo-Japanese trade altogether in the future.

It is, however, probable that the freezing orders may not affect goods which are ready for shipment or which have already been paid for by either country.

The Government of India's order does not affect Japanese shipping, which will, therefore, probably continue to sail from India with cargo for which payment has already been made.

It is pointed out that no trade agreement exists at present between India and Japan; but a commercial convention links Japan's offtake of Indian cotton with India's import of Japanese textile goods. This convention, as reported from London, is now under a six months' notice of termination.

Indian exports to Japan for the year ended March 31, 1941 amounted to Rs. 90,03,500 and Indian imports from Japan totalled Rs. 2,15,47,800.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, July 28.

While carrying on no fresh business transactions following the publication of the Government of India order freezing their assets, the twenty-five Japanese business firms in the city, including some banks, remained open to-day.

The banks, who considered their business having come to a standstill on Saturday, July 26, are, however, meeting the obligations of their Indian customers.

Explaining the situation to a representative of the Associated Press, a leading Japanese banker said that they were awaiting clarification of the Reserve Bank Communique, issued on July 26, and they entertained the hope that they would soon be in a position to resume business.

The two Japanese vessels, which were in the Calcutta docks for the past few days, left for Japan via Singapore early this morning with pig iron and general cargo.—A. P.

CANADIAN TRADE PACT TERMINATION

OTTAWA, July 28.

Canada has notified Japan of the termination of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty in so far as it affects Canada. The termination will be effective from 26th July 1942 as a year's notice is required.

The Canadian Government's action is described here as "merely a further gesture of displeasure" at Japanese moves.—Reuter.

Japanese Troops Land In Indo-China

TOKIO DEMANDS BASES IN THAILAND

Australia Sees Danger: Premier's Call

TOKIO, July 28.

The Privy Council in an extraordinary session and with the Emperor present, ratified the Japan-Indo-China "Joint Defence Pact".

JOINT DEFENCE PACT Surrender Of Indo-China Bases To Japan

LONDON, July 28.

"Detailed agreement confirming carrying out the agreement between Japan and France for joint defence of the French Indo-China was concluded last Wednesday," it is announced by the Japanese Military Mission in Indo-China.

According to a Domei dispatch from Saigon quoted by the Tokyo radio, "negotiations for the conclusion of this detailed agreement were started last Wednesday morning and brought to an amicable conclusion at 20-00 the same day.

The agreement was reached between Major General Sumita, Head of the Japanese Military Mission and Vice-Admiral Decoux, Governor-General of Indo-China.

Details Not Announced

Details of the agreement between Tokyo and Vichy regarding Indo-China have still not been officially published, but the full occupation of the bases is expected to be completed within the next two or three days.

Members of the Japanese Mission in Saigon disclosed to-day that as a result of an urgent radio request 190 military lorries had arrived in Hanoi and these will be used to transport Japanese troops to nine southern Indo-China bases.

Japanese Troops Arrive

HANOI.—Japanese troops began disembarking in southern Indo-China to-day, it is officially announced. The Japanese have been allowed to use eight aerodromes under the agreement including Saigon and Siemreap near Angkor on the new Thai border. The strength of the troops is not disclosed.

Australia's Danger

SYDNEY.—Mr. Menzies declared that events during the last twenty-four hours showed that Australia is in at least as much danger as any part of the Empire. Everyone must discharge individual responsibility, he said. Men who refused to take industrial disputes to the Tribunal or created disunion and disorder were traitors. Nowhere in Britain did I find anyone trying to make political capital from what he was asked to do for his country.

Spirit Of A United People

CANBERRA:—Japan does not need Indo-Chinese bases to defend herself against us, but has taken them from Vichy by force, declared Mr. Menzies in a statement. She has placed herself in a military position 'vis-a-vis' vital interests in the Far East which will be perfectly understood by every Australian.

In these vital matters Australia stands firmly on the side of other Empire countries and the United States. Australia stood and still stands for peace in the Pacific, but the presence of her troops in Malaya, the vast home defence preparations and munitions production are an earnest of the example of the spirit of a united people.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DEMANDS ON THAILAND

CHUNGKING, July 28.

Japan, it is stated here, has presented demands for naval and air bases in Thailand to the Thai Government.

LONDON.—There is no confirmation so far of the above report.—Reuter.

U. S. Grant To Philippines

10 Million Dollars For Immediate Defence Purposes

MANILA, July 28.

A grant of ten million dollars has been made by the United States to the Philippine Government for immediate defence purposes, it is learned from reliable sources.

The money is to be used, it is reported, in connection with the grouping of the Philippine defences under the command of Gen. McArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in the Far East.—Reuter.

D. E. INDIES BANS TRANSACTIONS WITH JAPAN

BATAVIA, July 28.

The director of Economic Affairs announced to the People's Council that starting to-day Foreign Exchange operations between the Netherlands East Indies and Japan will be temporarily suspended.

Secondly all exports to the Japanese Empire, Manchukuo and China and Indo-China will henceforth be liable to special licence, Thirdly banks are forbidden to pay or receive values on accounts of Japanese subjects without special permits from the Director of Economic Affairs.

Thereby all money and goods traffic with Japan becomes dependent on special licenses.

NO BUSINESS IN YEN.

Quotations of the yen have been suspended. The Java Bank announced officially and for the time being all business in yen has become impossible.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA FREEZES JAPANESE ASSETS

MELBOURNE, July 28.

Mr. Menzies has announced that Japanese balances in Australia have been frozen under the existing Exchange Control regulations. Australian banks have been notified.—Reuter.

NAZI PROTEST TO ARGENTINE

Against Seizure Of Diplomatic Bags Of Embassy Official

BUENOS AIRES, July 28.

The German Ambassador has protested to the Argentine Foreign Office about the seizure of Diplomatic bags by the Parliamentary Committee investigating anti-Argentine activities.

The Foreign Office has requested the Committee to return the bags to the German Embassy. The Committee will issue a Communique to-morrow.

BERLIN PROTESTS AGAIN

BERLIN, July 28.

The expulsion of the German Minister in La Paz, Herr Wendler, has led to a second note being addressed by the German Government to the Bolivian Government.

Referring to the document published by the Bolivian military attache in Berlin, Maj. Del Monte, the German Note describes it as "at first sight nothing more than a clumsy forgery."

The note goes on to point out that Wendler immediately telegraphed to Berlin stating that he had never received such a letter and had never entered into any kind of communication with Maj. Del Monte. It adds that Maj. Del Monte declared to the German Foreign Office that he had never sent such a letter to the German Minister nor ever sent him any letter or received one from him.

The German Note concludes: Maj. Del Monte has expressed a wish to make his declaration in public. In the face of this the German Government must declare that the Bolivian Government at the instigation of a third party, and without any attempt at explaining facts, have lent themselves to a procedure against diplomatic representatives of the Reich of a kind unparalleled in international relations. The German Government once more sharply protest against this."—Reuter.

Chinese Assets In Britain

Request To Freeze Them As Measure Against Japanese Trade

LONDON, July 28.

It is officially confirmed in London to-night that the Chinese Government has requested the British Goverment to freeze Chinese assets in Britain and the British Empire. Measures will be put into effect shortly.

The reason for the Chinese Government's desire is that the Japanese are in control of certain parts of China and consequently of assets in those territories. If the Chinese assets were to remain unfrozen it would give the Japanese a loophole to continue trade with Great Britain.

A similar request was made by the Chinese Government to the Government of the United States who have already taken the necessary steps.—Reuter.

FIRE IN CITY MILL COMPOUND.

A fire broke out in the Mathurdas Mill compound at Lower Parel, on Monday at about 10 p.m.

The fire-engines which immediately responded to the call were on the spot and in an half-an-hour's time brought the situation under control.

The godown belonging to the Oriental Silk Mills Company which was situated in the mill compound was the only place which suffered from the fire.

The loss is estimated to be about Rs. 5,000. The articles that were damaged and destroyed were silk yarns and other raw products.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Matrics, Non-Matrics for sub offices establishments in Bombay Presidency. Apply Indo Finance & Transportation Corporation, Delhi. (14874)

Wanted an Anglo Indian or European girl to read newspapers or magazines to the advertiser at her own residence, one hour each day, twice a week. Pay Rs. 10 per month. Please write to Box No. 14876, The "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately a qualified Soap Manufacturer, for our Factory. One experienced in all varieties will be given preference. Post permanent. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp, Manager, Lakshmi Soap Works, Sopor (Kashmir State). (14838)

Wanted as Ships Surgeons duly qualified and Registered medical men. Apply Box No. 5649 "Bombay Chronicle."

Supervisor required immediately. Experienced in General Masonry & Concrete construction to supervise large constructional work near Poona. Apply Box No. 5672, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi (14756)

117. MOTOR CAR FOR SALE

For Sale 1932-Rolls Royce—40/50 H.P. 6 cylinder, 7 seater phanton, II open touring model, the property of H.H. the Mir of Khairpur—can be tried at Khairpur State House, 7 Koregaon Road, Poona. (5672)

174. BOOKS

For Latest Medical and Veterinary Books write Ideal Books Company, Gowalia Tank—Bombay. 26. Telegrams. "Booksource." (14843)

322. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale one complete up-to-date Sugar Manufacturing Plant Capacity 500/600 Tons in U. P. Offers invited to Box No. 14840, "Bombay Chronicle."

549. FURNITURE FOR SALE

Quality furniture in modern style. Please visit Gujarat Furniture Works, 204, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 'Phone: 25498. (14822)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED on or before 4th August, 1941, for posts of clerks in the grade Rs. 50—5/2—90—5—140 in a Government Office in Bombay City. The posts are purely temporary for a period of about six months. A few are reserved for Muslims and other minority communities and Depressed Classes. Candidates must have a domicile in the Bombay Presidency, must be below 25 years in age and must have passed the Matriculation Examination of a recognised University or an equivalent test recognised as such by Government.

Preference will be given to those candidates who know shorthand well and have a speed in typewriting of not less than 30 words a minute. Applications should be addressed to Box No. 5689 "Bombay Chronicle".

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a Temporary post of a 'Demonstrator' on 'Heat Engines' on a salary of Rs. 100/- per mensem in connection with the training of 'Flight Mechanics Training Scheme' of the 'Civil Aviation Department' in India, at the College of Engineering, Poona.

Candidates should have received a sound technical education at a recognised Engineering College or Institution; subsequent experience in 'Internal Cumbustion Engines' is essential. Teaching experience will be considered an advantage.

Educational Qualifications required at least 'Matriculation.'

Applications must reach the undersigned on or before the 8th August, 1941, and only those applicants possessing the abovementioned qualifications need apply.

(Envelops containing the applications should be superscribed "Demonstrator Heat Engine—C.A.D.")

PRINCIPAL.
College of Engineering,
Poona, dated 26th July, 1941
(5681)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Poona, invites Tenders for carrying out the Construction of 20 Units 'H' type 60 Units 'J' type and 40 Units 'K' type quarters at Dhond station The form of Tender, Schedule and Conditions of contract including Contract Drawings and Specification can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs 12/. This sum will not be refunded
5639

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 3 Allotment Letters bearing Nos. 5236|1-3 in respect of 14 shares numbered 318229|42 of the Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., standing in the name of Afzalunisa Begum w|o Wahidul Hassan Rizvi have been lost or mislaid, and the undersigned has applied to the Company for delivery of the share certificates for the said shares

Any person in possession of the said Allotment Letters and or having any claim to the said shares should notify to and lodge such claim with the company at its Registered Office at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and deliver the share certificates if they think fit.

(Sd.) HAKIM SYED HASINUL HASSAN RIZVI,
P. O. Mohan, Dt. Unao.
Dated this 29th day of July, 1941.
(5683)

346. INVESTMENTS

Publicity business in Bombay to be opened shortly on most attractive and new schemes. Efficient and well-known artists and other staff ready. Require financing partner to invest Rs. 15,000. Decent profit assured. Interested and genuine businessmen need apply Box No. 14875, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

PUBLIC NOTICE

IRON AND STEEL (CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1941

THIS ORDER which comes into force on the 1st August, 1941 provides for the control of all types of semi-finished and finished iron and steel produced in India, including pig iron, ingots and billets, tinbar and tinplate, structurals, rails, black and galvanized sheets, plates, bars, bolts, nuts and screws and wire and wire nails. Its main provisions which affect the general public are:—

(1) No person may acquire any iron or steel unless he has obtained a license issued by or under the authority of a scheduled Department, and the following Departments are declared "Scheduled Departments."

Director-General, Munitions Production.
Engineer-in-Chief's Branch of General Headquarters.
Naval Headquarters of the Royal Indian Navy.
The Railway Board.
The Commerce Department.
The Labour Department.

(2) No person may dispose of any iron or steel, or export it from British India, except to the holder of a license issued by a Scheduled Department.

(3) Scheduled Departments may, in issuing licenses, authorise the recipient of the license to issue sub-licenses within the quantities authorised in the license and such sub-licenses are sufficient authority for acquiring or disposing of iron or steel.

(4) The Central Government is empowered to authorise the acquisition or disposal of steel without license in quantities not exceeding prescribed monthly limits.

(5) The Central Government may appoint an Iron and Steel Controller who has powers —

(a) to require the keeping of accounts by, and to call for returns from, producers and stockists of iron and steel, and

(b) to issue written orders authorising the acquisition of iron or steel.

In practice, written orders of the Iron and Steel Controller will only be used for authorising the transfer of controlled iron and steel between producers and from producers to stockholders. Firms and members of the public requiring to acquire controlled iron or steel in excess of such quantities as may be permitted under (4) above must apply for licenses to one of the following Departments according to the purpose for which the iron or steel is needed. THESE INSTRUCTIONS APPLY EVEN TO ORDERS PLACED ON STEEL PRODUCERS OR STOCKHOLDERS BEFORE AUGUST 1ST 1941 AGAINST WHICH DELIVERIES HAVE NOT BEEN MADE BY THAT DATE. Applications for licenses should be addressed to the authority shown in the second column below and application forms may be obtained from them or from the Controllers of Supplies.

Department.	Authority to address.	Requirements covered.
Commerce Department	The Chief Controller of Imports, Commerce Department Delhi Simla.	Steel needed for commercial or industrial requirements which are not solely for war supply or Defence purposes and requirements of public utility undertakings.
Labour Department	The Labour Department (Steel Control Branch) Government of India, Delhi Simla.	Steel needed for Central and Provincial Public Works Departments' orders for Port Trusts, Local Bodies and Air Raid Precautions.
Railway Board	The General Managers of the appropriate Railways.	All railway requirements of iron or steel.
Directorate General, Munitions Production, Calcutta.	The Director of Metals, c|o Directorate General, Munitions Production, Calcutta.	Ordnance factories; aircraft production; Defence Service demands not covered by other Departments, iron or steel needed to produce purely war supplies not covered by other Departments, or for plant or works extensions to produce war supplies.
Engineer-in-Chief, General Headquarters.	The Engineer-in-Chief, General Headquarters, Simla|Delhi.	Steel needed for all engineer stores of engineer supply for Defence forces.
Naval Headquarters, R. I. N.	The F.O.C., R.I.N., Naval Headquarters, Delhi Simla.	Steel needed for naval requirements and for mercantile shipbuilding and repairs.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Iron and Steel Controller, 102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta.
(5656)

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of M. S. flats of sizes. Tender form No. MP.BH.6254 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 4/- per set. Due date of submission and opening of tenders 12 noon on 8th August 1941.
5685.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

THE MUNICIPALITY has five new Weigh Bridges for sale.

The intending purchasers are requested to send their offers in sealed cover so as to reach the undersigned on or before Monday the 8th September 1941 at 4 P.M.

The offers should be accompanied with earnest money of 5 % of the offer without which no offer will be considered.

Copies of the Specification and Blue-print can be had from the Store Keeper.

The Weigh Bridges are open for inspection in the Stores Compound in the Municipal Stores premises on working days.

The Municipality reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any offer.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality
Stores Department,
Dated 5-7-1941.
(5689)

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

NOTIFICATION

APPLICATIONS for a post of a General Clerk in this Office are invited from graduates in Arts with good attainments in English and good ability in drafting. The applicants may be subjected to a test by the Schools Committee. The grade of the post is Rs. 55-4-115-5-140. The candidates should state in their applications their qualifications, previous experience if any, age, caste and creed, mother tongue and should address their applications to the Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Lamington Road, Bombay (7), so as to reach him on or before the 4th August 1941.
5687

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of empty Kerosene Oil Tins during the period 1-9-1941 to 28-2-1942. Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office on payment of Re. 1|- per copy which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 18th August 1941 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). Payment by cheques, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted.
(5644)

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

NOTIFICATION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified candidates for a post of Supervising Headmaster for the Municipal Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu and Kanarese Schools in the City of Bombay. The candidate selected will have to serve as a head master of some school and in addition he will have to supervise the working of all the schools of these four languages. He must, therefore, know all these languages. The selected candidate will be amenable to the revised Municipal Service Regulations and will be required to serve on probation for one year.

The candidates should mention in their application their qualifitions, mother tongue, previous experience, if any, age, caste and creed and the applications should reach the Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Lamington Road, Bombay (7), on or before 4th August 1941.
(5687)

NOTICE

WANTED DRAWING TEACHERS for the Municipal Urdu Boys' Schools. The candidates must have Urdu as their mother tongue They will be part-time servants and will be required to work from 1-1|2 hours to 2-1|2 hours per day for five days in a week in not more than two schools per day, the monthly salary being between Rs. 20|- and Rs. 50|- according to the hours of work and the qualifications. They will not be entitled to any advantages under the Municipal Service Regulations. The applicants should state their qualifications, experience, age, caste and creed and should submit their applications on or before 4th August, 1941, to the Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road, Bombay. (7).
(5686)

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLY

CONTRACTS DIRECTORATE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons with suitable qualifications only, for Assistant Purchase Officers on Rs. 350|- minimum to Rs. 500 - maximum and Purchase Officers on Rs. 600 - minimum to Rs. 800 - maximum, in the Purchasing Organizations of the Department of Supply. None need apply who has not actually handled tenders and contracts for "Engineering Stores" or "General Stores" or "Foodstuffs" and possesses considerable experience in Commercial Law and practice. Application forms with terms of service will be supplied on request by the Director General of Supply (Contracts Directorate), Imperial Secretariat, South Block, New Delhi, to suitable candidates only who should mention their qualifications in their letter asking for the application form.
(5682)

THE ASSOCIATED ADVERTISERS AND PRINTERS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company will be held at its registered office at 505, Arthur Road, Tardeo, Bombay 7, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, 27th day of August, 1941, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolutions as Special Resolutions, viz. :—

RESOLUTIONS

(1) "That the terms and conditions contained in the letter dated 7th June 1941 addressed by Mr. Morarji Padamsey, to the Chairman for appointment of Mr. Morarji Padamsey, or his firm of Messrs. Merchant Bros. or a Limited Company to be formed by Mr. Morarji Padamsey, as Managing Agents of the Company are approved and the Board is authorised to enter into the necessary agreement with modifications and changes as may be agreed upon between the Company and proposed Managing Agents".

(2) "That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 3,00,000 divided into 30,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each to Rs. 1,20,000/- divided into 30,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 4/- each and that such reduction be effected by cancelling Capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent Rs. 6/- per share on each of the ordinary shares and by reducing the nominal amount of the ordinary shares from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 4/- each."

By Order of the Board of Directors.
K. K. PAREKH
Officiating Managing Director.
Dated this 22nd day of July, 1941.
5684.

Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. LOUISA MIRANDA and POLYCARP FRANCIS MIRANDA, of Bandra, Christian Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. NARAYAN DAMODAR RELE.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land, containing an area of 367 Square Yards or thereabouts situate on Parel Government Gate House Road and being Plot No. 49 of the Lal Baug Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded, on the North-East by plot No. 48 of the said estate, on the South-East by a Road 20 feet in width, on the South-West by Plot No. 50, of the said estate and on the North-West by a passage 15 feet in width which piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 2/2569 and Cadastral Survey No. 56 A/74 Parel (Sewri) Division together with a building thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 597 (3) and Street No. 172 C.

Dated this 28th day of July 1941.
B. G. Pandit and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5688

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE ETC.

Under instructions from the Dy Custodian of Enemy Property Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction TODAY Tuesday the 29th July 1941, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the office of Gorio Ltd., at Hornby Road (above Singer Sewing Machine Co.) the following properties vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Writing tables, chairs, wooden partition, counters, filing cabinet Royal Oliviette and Remington typewriters, Marelli table fans, Carpets, Fire extinguishers, wall clock etc.

On view.

BENNETT & CO.

ZENANA SHOW TOMORROW AT 1 p.m.
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
ASRA
THE PICTURE EVERY WOMAN MUST SEE
6th WEEK
PATHE
Daily at 3-30, 6-30, 10 p.m.

TO-DAY MATINEE at 1 p.m.
THIRD
Thrilling Week
YOUR HEART WILL THROB TO SEE THIS
Stirring drama so true to life.
SHADI
RANJIT'S
Musical Romance
Directed by: JAYANT DESAI
Cast:
MADHURI. MOTILAL, KHURSHID ISHWARLAL
Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1 P. M.
DALSUKH M. PANCHOLI'S
"KHAZANCHI"
THE MOST POPULAR MUSICAL
17th WEEK
AT
KRISHNA
Other Shows 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION AT KHAR

Report Of Last Year's Activities

(From A Correspondent.)

The report of the Bombay (Khar) centre of the Ramkrishna Mission for the years 1938 to 1940 states that during this period the Mission has succeeded in developing its activities, missionary, educational and charitable, to a considerable extent. The ever-increasing number of patients attending the Out-door Charitable Dispensary, the running of a Students' Home with a view to supplement modern university education, and calls from the different parts of this Province and also from other Provinces that made the Swamis of the Mission to conduct religious classes and undertake lecture-tours with a view to popularise a rational view of Hinduism, over and above the usual activities of the Ashrama, have increased the responsibilities which the institution has undertaken.

During 1938 a total of 15,594 patients, in 1939, 14,908 patients and in 1940, 33,780 patients of all castes and creeds were treated in the Charitable Dispensary of the Mission. A sum of Rs. 5,000 is required to meet the growing needs of the dispensary.

With a view to provide the student world with the ideal surroundings and spiritual atmosphere which would help them to build up their character while carrying on their intellectual studies, the authorities of the Mission opened a Students' Home in 1933 on the grounds of the Ashrama with provisional accommodation for 15 students.

During the last three years the Home has accommodated as many as 71 students studying in different Colleges attached to the University of Bombay.

Expansion of educational activities on industrial or vocational lines is also in the view of the authorities. The first and foremost of all necessities is the acquisition of some more land near about. It has been estimated that a sum of Rs. 25,000/- will be required for the extension of the Mission plot for the purpose

WEEKLY RELIGIOUS CLASSES

Ever since the start of this centre in May 1923, the Swamis have been popularising the principles of the Universal Religion of Vedanta by holding classes and lectures in the city and its suburbs as well as in the different districts of the Province and occasionally outside the Province too.

Swami Sambuddhananda and Swami Gunateetananda conducted as many as 455 weekly religious classes and discourses in various parts of the City of Bombay and its suburbs

On invitation from various places, the Swamis went out on lecture tours to various places in and out of Bombay Presidency.

The anniversaries of Bhagawan Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda were publicly celebrated with usual solemnity in the city of Bombay as well as at the Ashrama, when lectures and discourses on the life and teachings of the Master and his arch disciple Swami Vivekananda were delivered.

Attached to the Ashram are a public free Reading Room and Library equipped with nearly 3284 books.

The Mission organised relief work in connection with the havoc created by the cyclonic storm of 16th October, 1940. The Mission sent out batches of workers to Guhasgarpetha, Dapoli, Chiplun, Ratnagiri and other affected areas and distributed corn and clothes as well as cash to the sufferers. Over Rs. 2,000 were thus spent on relief by the Mission from funds donated by the charitable public.

The Mission takes the opportunity to thank all its donors, (both in cash and kind), subscribers, sympathisers and honorary workers but for whose constant help further development of the activities of the Institution would have been well-nigh impossible.

T. B. SANATORIUM FOR INDORE

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, July 26.

The Government of the Maharaja Holkar have sanctioned the plans and estimates for the construction of a T. B. Sanatorium, near Deodharam Hill, at a cost of three lakhs of rupees, exclusive of the cost of an approach road estimated at Rs. 7,000.

Sanction has also been accorded to the provision of Rs. 10,000 for electric supply and of Rs. 30,000 for a T. B. Clinic to be attached to the Malharganj Dispensary.

The Sanatorium will be known as Princess Manorama Raje Sanatorium.

New Backward Class Officer

Mr. M. N. Hebble, Deputy Collector of Kaira, has been posted to officiate as the Backward Class Officer of the Bombay Province.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

Delhi I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Bhajans. 5-15 Gulabbai. 5-30 Hanskankoi on sarangi. 5-40 Anwarbai. 6-15 Gauhar Sultan. 6-30 Mohammad Shafi 6-50 Shree on sitar. 7 Ghazal aur geet. 7-15 Jawab Men. 7-30 Anwarbai. 7-50 Gulabbai 8 The English character, 2 8-15 For villages only. 9-45 Mohammad Shafi. 10 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-10 Sant Ram and party. 10-20 Krishna Chandra. 10-30 Gauhar Sultan.

Bombay I Programmes

244 metres (1.231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Shyamala Mazgaonkar. 7-55 Nag-Nritya. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Shanker Rao Golatkar and party. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 H. Khan Mastana. 9-15 Shanker Rao Golatkar and party. 12-30 A bunch of bhajans. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gujarati songs. 1-10 Sindhi music. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Ratnakant. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-50 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Pandit Rao Nagarkar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 H. Khan Mastana. 6-30 Children's half hour. 7 Our workers. 1. 7-15 Sham-ke-raag. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Nagapanchami. 7-45 Air Orchestra. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 News commentary. 8-30 What I dislike in entertainment. 8-45 Sound news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Chamber music.

Bombay—II Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Pandit Rao Nagarkar. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Flute recital. 8-50 Film music. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Pandit Madhavlal. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Instrumental duet. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Karim Khan. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Shyamala Mazgaonkar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Pandit Rao Nagarkar. 9-20 H. Khan Mastana. 9-35 Shyamala Mazgaonkar. 10 Baj-Bulbul.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. For children. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Leelavati. 6-5 Leela Devi. 6-20 The touch of a master's hand. 7-10 East India Fund, 9. 7-30 Hemanta Mukerjee. 7-40 Gouri Mittra. 8 Berliner Khabar. 8-15 Haaramoni. 9 Lalit Mohan Mukerjee. 10 Lalit Mohan Mukerjee, 10-15 Music box.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Educational broadcast for children. 4-30 Tea time music. 5 Bhajans. 5-15 As in Trichinopoly. 6-5 Shrimati S. V. S. Saraswati. 6-30 Kuppuvum, Suppuvum. 6-45 Air Artist. 7 Savaras. 7-10 Sthanam Narasimha Rao. 7-50 As in Trichinopoly. 8-30 Hamlet. 9-45 Topical talk. 10 to 10-30 As in Madras 2.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-15 Mysore T. Chowdiah. 6-5 Sattur S. Krishna Iyengar. 6-30 For villages. 7 Our war effort. 7-15 Ramu and Somu. 7-50 Mysore T. Chowdiah. 8-30 Sattur S. Krishna Iyengar.

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

	Bombay, July 28
Wheat September	0 4 6
Wheat January	0 10 6
Wheat May	0 13 6
Linseed September	0 8 0
Linseed May	1 12 0
Groundnut August	1 8 0
Groundnut February	6 12 6
Castorseed September	3 8 0
Castorseed May	10 0 0
Cottonseed September	1 8 0
Cottonseed January	3 8 0
Silver 1st settlement	0 10 0
Silver 2nd settlement	1 5 0
Gold 1st settlement	0 7 0
Gold 2nd settlement	0 14 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, July 28
Bengal Fine	153-56
Berar	294-99
C. P. 1	226-29
C. P. 2	204-06
Khandesh	154-74
Muglai	174-84
Broach	232-42
Broach Low	197-207

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, July 28

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 202 October 204 December 206

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 243 October 245 December 247

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 348 October 353 December 354

Yarn No. 40s August 525 October 530 December 535

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS.

	Bombay, July 28
Groundnuts August—	
Opening Rs.	37 8 0
Highest	38 1 0
Lowest	37 8 0
Closing	37 13 0
Groundnuts February—	
Opening	40 1 0
Highest	41 6 6
Lowest	41 0 0
Closing	41 0 0
Cottonseeds September—	
Opening	24 5 6
Highest	24 7 0
Lowest	24 3 0
Closing	24 5 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	25 6 0
Highest	25 12 6
Lowest	25 3 0
Closing	25 7 9
Castorseeds September—	
Opening	39 4 0
Highest	40 4 0
Lowest	39 0 0
Closing	40 2 0
Cottonseed January—	
Opening	41 6 0
Highest	42 12 0
Lowest	41 6 0
Closing	42 12 0

PEPPER & GINGER

	Bombay, July 28
Pepper ready per candy	108 0 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sudi per candy	108 0 0
Pepper Maha Sudi 15 per candy	114 0 0
Ginger ready bleached	32 0 0
Ginger Maha Sudi 15	33 8 0

Further Rise In New York Cotton Prices

SENATE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE APPROVES FREEZING LOAN HOLDINGS

Speculative And Trade Buying

BOMBAY, July 28.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Market after early nervous liquidation as a result of overnight far Eastern developments and sharp break in Bombay, prices reached new high levels on active trade and speculative buying.

New York cotton reached a new high level on reports that the Senate Agricultural Committee had approved a bill for freezing Government loan holdings for the duration of the emergency and continued strong Washington opposition to ceilings.

If the Bill to freeze loan holdings is approved by the Congress there will be a marked rise in cotton prices as this season's crop looks smaller than the annual record consumption. The market is highly speculative and violent fluctuations are not unlikely in view of various developments

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened barely steady on Saturday. After early nervous long liquidation as a result of overnight. Far Eastern developments and sharp break in Bombay cotton market. At the decline there was active New Orleans, trade and outside buying and prices reached new high levels.

At the opening October was 10 points down at 16.95 and declined to 16.90 which was the lowest level. There was extensive buying and prices advanced 44 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 17.34 which was the highest level. The market finally closed at a net rise of 21 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 21 points at 17.91c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also steady and closed at a rise of 11 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 15 points at 16.87c. per lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW

After crossing seventeen cents for the first time since 1930 cotton plunged sharply downward on reports that the Department of Agriculture is considering the release of 1934 and 1937 loan stocks, but the underlying belief remained that sales of Government cotton would encounter strong farm bloc opposition, and prices recovered briskly on new highs to-day on reports that the Commodity Credit Corporation has decided against any release. According to the State Plant Board, weevil infestation in the Mississippi is catching up with production squares. Southern interests lately have been talking of 18 to 20 cents cotton throughout the belt. Cotton goods market is disappointing owing to reluctance of mills to accept orders upwards of 150 million yards. Irregularity is anticipated pending Washington developments.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (12-37 p.m.) ..... 17.34+25

New York October lowest (10-5 a.m.) ..... 16.90—15

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :—

New York : Market opened weak on unfavourable overseas advices. Later advanced on trade and speculative buying Market steady.

Reserve Bank Of India Issues Annual Report

SLACK DEMAND FOR FUNDS

The following report of the Central Board of Directors for the year ended 30th June, 1941 will be presented to shareholders at the seventh annual general meeting to be held at Delhi on 11th August :—

In accordance with section 14 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Central Board of Directors presents to the shareholders this annual report and the accounts of the Bank for the year ended the 30th June, 1941, shows :—

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

After payment of expenses of administration and provision for sundry liabilities and contingencies the net profit amounts to Rs. 2,79,26,447-3-3. Of this amount, the sum of Rs. 17,50,000 will be utilised for payment to shareholders of a dividend at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum being the cumulative rate fixed by the Central Government in accordance with section 47 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,61,76,447-3-3 for payment to the Central Government in accordance with the said section.

The accompanying table shows the distribution of the Bank's shares as on the 30th June, 1940 and the 30th June, 1941.

	Distribution of shares as on the 30th June, 1940.	Distribution of shares as on the 30th June, 1941.
Bombay	2,10,515	2,12,823
Calcutta	1,19,671	1,21,501
Delhi	91,063	87,158
Madras	60,249	59,826
Rangoon	18,502	18,682
Total	5,00,000	5,00,000

It will be seen that the total number of shareholders declined from 56,057 to 53,468 during the year. The effects of the amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act referred to in the last report, limiting the maximum holding of shares acquired after the 26th March, 1940, were more than offset by the continued tendency of the shares to become concentrated in fewer hands, so that the average number of shares held by each shareholder rose further from 8.9 to 9.4 during the period.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

World economy during the year under review continued to be overshadowed by the war and with the extension of the zone of hostilities the various economic controls in the sphere of production, consumption, prices, foreign trade, exchange, etc., instituted after the outbreak of war in the belligerent as well as in certain neutral countries were further intensified. In the main the essential problem of war economy continued to be the same as in the war of 1914-18, namely, the necessity for the mobilisation of all economic resources for the prosecution of war at a time when the real output of goods and services was reduced by the diversion of men to the forces. Though the introduction of the various control measures immediately after the outbreak of the war facilitated the economic mobilisation, the increased cost of waging war on a highly mechanised scale created financial problems of unprecedented magnitude which were reflected in the enormous increases in Government expenditure during the year.

INDIAN SITUATION

In India the setback to business conditions caused by the fall of France in June, 1940, continued to exercise a depressing influence over the markets generally during the earlier part of the year under review from September, however, signs of a more hopeful outlook were in evidence owing mainly to the improvement in the war situation and the receipt of large Government orders for the supply of raw materials in connection with the war. Commodity prices recovered rapidly, the Calcutta index number of wholesale prices (1914 eq. 100) rising from 114 in June, 1940, to 138 in June, 1941, as compared with the peak of 137 in December, 1939, reached in the first upswing after the commencement of the war. The developments in the field of supply not only acted as a great stimulus to existing Indian industries generally but also led to the establishment of new industries. Available figures show that production in the cotton, iron and steel, paper and certain chemical industries was maintained at a higher level than during the corresponding period of the preceding year, though certain important industries such as jute and sugar remained depressed. Although owing to the loss of important European export markets as a result of war developments, war time controls of exports and imports and the scarcity of freight, India's foreign trade position as revealed by the published figures showed a slight deterioration, this was offset by the increased purchases of raw materials by His Majesty's Government in India which are paid for in sterling and which are not therefore induced in these figures. The financial and the currency system of the country as a whole continued to stand well the strain of war conditions.

MONEY MARKET

Owing mainly to the loss of important European markets for India's staple export commodities, referred to above, trade demand for funds was generally slack and monetary conditions remained easy throughout the year. The Reserve Bank of India rate continued to be maintained at 3 per cent during the period.

BALANCE OF TRADE

The total value of merchandise exported from India and Burma on private account during the eleven months ended May, 1941, amounted to Rs. 179.48 crores as compared with Rs. 216.36 crores during the corresponding period ended May, 1940. On a similar comparison, the total value of merchandise similarly imported was Rs. 132.13 crores against Rs. 136.21 crores. The fall in exports was due mainly to the loss of important European markets as a result of war developments, while that in imports is to be attributed principally to the scarcity of freight. The balance of trade in merchandise on private account in favour of India and Burma thus declined from Rs. 80.15 crores to Rs. 47.35 crores. These figures, however, do not correctly indicate the balance of payments since they do not take into account the large and increasing purchases by His Majesty's Government which are paid for in sterling.

OPERATIONS OF THE BANKING DEPARTMENT

The total of the balance sheet of the Banking Department has increased from Rs. 45.09 crores to Rs. 67.30 crores during the year due mainly to the increased deposits of Government and the scheduled banks with the Bank.

On the liabilities side the total of Government deposits has risen from Rs. 12.08 crores to Rs. 22.45 crores. These deposits showed large variations during the year reflecting the increased activities of Government consequent on the war and at one time reached a level as high as Rs. 39.72 crores.

For reasons already mentioned, bankers' deposits with the Reserve Bank have shown a rise from Rs. 20.98 crores to Rs. 30.02 crores. Throughout the year under review these deposits have been consistently higher than in the previous year.

On the assets side, "Balances held abroad" were higher at Rs. 47.33 crores as compared with Rs. 20.20 crores as on the 30th June, 1940. Under the influence of war conditions and the increasing purchases of raw materials for war by His Majesty's Government in India, sterling has tended to accumulate with the Bank. Since the beginning of the year the Reserve Bank added steadily to its holdings of "Balances held abroad," until they reached Rs. 78.35 crores on the 21st March, 1940, but fell thereafter in connection with the operations relating to the repatriation scheme.

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay : July 28.

200 bags zeera seed, 300 bags poppy seed, 349 bags cummin seed, 40 bags dry prawns, 86 bags D/s fish, 370 bags gum, 984 dms Sheimac, 7645 dms Shelspra, 5751 dms Mexphalt, 782 bdls galvd steel plain sheets, 160 bdls planks, 250 bdls G I Corr sheets, 744 bdls iron black sheets, 155 bdls round iron bars, 180 bdls steel sheet, 203 bdls galvd plain sheets, 150 bdls black sheets, 65 c/s tin plates, 81 bags copra, 81 pcs steel plates, 2787 bls cotton raw, 368 bdls Siffi mats 72 tins refined cocoanut oil, 236 nos F spelter, 40 nos iron channels, 274 c/s iron wire nails, 59 c/s bolts and nuts, 272 coils steel wire, 450 coils galvd iron wire, 32 cts empty gas jars, 100 bls raw wool, 1708 pkgs dry fruits.

EXPORTS

Bombay : July 28.

2000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 50 bls cotton waste Manubhai Narotamdas and Co; 442 bags Talcum powder B Jani and Sons; 14 bls cotton remnants Manubhai Narotamdas and Co; 24a bls hemp raw H K Kesharwalla; 200 bls cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 1300 bls cotton waste L O Vora; 36 bls cotton pcegoods Manekji and Co; 1400 bls raw cotton Japan Ctn Tradg Co Ltd; 15 bls raw wool Abdul Jani Abdul Gafoor and Co; 25 bls raw wool Karimbhai Lalbhai; 30 bls raw wool Fakirmahomed Janmahomed; 30 bls raw wool M R Shaffi and Co; 15 bls silk waste Killick Nixon and Co; 53 bls cotton pcegoods S R Pusalkar and Co; 14 bls cotton pcegoods M A Mullick and Co; 28 bales raw wool A J Calcuttawala Ltd; 146 bags turmeric H K Kesharwalla; 300 bls cotton waste Barot Bros and Co; 250 bls cotton waste clean Champaklal and Co; 290 bls cotton waste oily Champaklal and Co; 1232 bags myrabollam P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 28

Quiet conditions prevailed on the market to-day. Prices opened steady and after fluctuating within narrow limits, closed slightly easier. Tata Deferreds opened a trifle higher at 2065 and reacted to 2045 but later recovered to 2060. Tata Ordinaries opened at 387 and touched at one time 384-8 improving towards the close to 386-8. Textile shares were inclined to rule easier today and Bombay Dyeings were done lower at 1125. Indian Irons were quoted at 31-8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :—

Tata Deferreds (2060) 2065 45 55 50 60

Tata Ordinaries (385) 387 84-8 86-8

Tata Ordinary 385/8; Tata Deferred 2060; Indian Iron 31/8; Steel Corpn of Bengal 19/8; Bombay Dyeing 1125; Central India 337/8; Century 452/8; Gokak 216/4; Kohinoor 438/12; Simplex 135; Andhra Valley 1682/8; Tata Hydro 181/14; Tata Power 1630; Associated Cement 148; Belapur 215; Bombay Burma (old) 445.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 28

Following a further rise of 21 points in New York future, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 273 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 270 and improved to Rs. 275 on scattered buying. At this level there was renewed selling and prices declined to Rs. 269/8 but at this level there was active covering and some replacement buying and prices advanced to Rs. 275 but at this level the rise was checked by long liquidation and prices steadied at Rs. 274. The market sentiment is still nervous over Eastern developments and buyers are holding aloof awaiting developments.

Later on there were some reports that some cotton will be allowed for export and with increased buying prices advanced to Rs. 278. Thereafter there was renewed selling and prices declined to Rs. 273/8. There was tired liquidation and prices again eased off to Rs. 271/8. The local market has lost all its connection with New York, but in view of record mill activity every bale of staple cotton will be utilised while short staple will have to be carried. This burden of short staple cannot destroy value of long stapled good styles when American cotton is selling over 17 cents. The market again rallied and closed at 5 p.m. as under :

F G M G BROACH—

July/August ..... Rs.	246 8 0
April/May	276 0 0
FINE M G OOMRA—	
December/January	200 0 0
F G M G BENGAL—	
December/January	151 8 0

BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 25-7-1941 were as under :—

Number of cheques—1,23,557

Amount of cheques—19,34,11,849-0-11

COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 28

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		148	146	144	141
M G Punjab		148	146	144	141
M G Rajputana		157	155	153	150
M G Oomra No. 3	200	197	194	191	
M G C P No. 1	227	224	221	218	
M G C P No. 2	207	204	201	198	
M G Broach No. 2		252	249	246	244
M G Punjab-Ameri.		306	303	300	298
M G Surat		381	378	375	373
M G Rajpipla		377	374	371	369
M G Navsari		389	386	383	381

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON

F P Bales	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 26-7-41	4453000	7764000
Receipts yesterday 25-7-41	12000	3000
Export to date 26-7-41	1061	6430
Stock at Ports 25-7-41	3277000	2459000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-7-41	2224000	1976000
Stock at Liverpool 25-7-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 25-7-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 25-7-41	12414000	13859000
Quantity out of sight 25-7-41	.....	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay : July 28.

RECEIPTS INTO BOM. OF IND. COTTON

In full-pressed bales. 26-7-41.	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh	100,661	55,579
Central India 113	146,750	109,361
Barsi and Nagar 56	124,835	114,118
Hyderabad/Gaorani 285	50,229	47,970
Berar 1,060	378,107	318,618
Central Provinces	76,891	76,962
Total Oomras 1,514	877,023	722,608
Dholeras	98,135	89,297
N.-W. Provinces	1,537	26,079
Rajputana	6,711	35,228
Sind-Punjab 491	660,072	369,668
Broach	297,874	408,646
Coompta and Dharwar 211	142,070	50,070
Westerns-Northerns 1,547	106,228	36,253
Cocanada	239	86
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	12,224	1,392
Total 3,763	2,097,110	1,739,227
Arrived by road to 24th July 41	351,133	339,387

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 26

Broach J/A highest 259 lowest 243 1/2 closing 243 1/2

Broach A/M highest 284 lowest 270 1/4 closing 272 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 217 lowest 197 1/2 closing 197 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 161 lowest 146 closing 149

American Cotton Weekly Statistics

(IN 1,000'S)

New York, July 25

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1939/40
Total in sight (excluding linters)	12,414	252	13,859
Forwarded to American mills including other America (excluding linters)	10,249	244	8,171
Exports from U. S. ports	1,061	17	6,430
Stocks at U. S. ports	—	3,277	—
Stocks at U. S. interior towns	—	2,224	—
Receipts at U. S. ports	4,441	90	7,761

BOMBAY PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 28

The local seeds market was steady with professional owing to absence of rains. Groundnuts February opened at Rs 40/10 and advanced to Rs. 41/4 and August were done at Rs. 37/14. Ready groundnuts were done at Rs. 7/8. There was fairly active demand for Castorseeds and Shippers were best buyers. September opened at Rs. 39/2 and improved to Rs. 40/4 while May was quoted at Rs. 42/12. Linseed September was steady at Rs. 6/8/3 and May was quoted at Rs. 8/10/6. Wheat September was quoted at Rs 4/11, January at Rs. 4/15/9 and May at Rs. 6/9. Delhi Picci were done at Rs. 6/6 and Karachi Rangla at Rs. 6/6/6. The tone was steady.

Cotton Mills Shares React After Firm Opening

LONG LIQUIDATION BUT TONE STEADY

Steel Shares Quiet

Bombay, July 28

The local share bazar opened firm with active demand for Cotton Mill shares but as soon as the demand was satisfied the market downturned on long liquidation on an founded talk of increased taxation. The sentiment remains bullish but in view of recent developments in the near East operators remain cautious

The freezing of Japanese assets did not affect the Wall Street market which apparently had completely prediscounted the session closed very firm. Rayon shares climbed strongly on curtailment of silk imports and the market edged up determinedly driving off timed realisers though net gains were widespread. U. S Steel shares advanced 5/8 at 59 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares gained 3/8 at 29 dollars.

In the local market Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 2080 and after declining to Rs. 2065 improved to Rs 2075 Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 390 and after declining to Rs. 388 improved to Rs. 389. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1182 and after advancing to Rs. 1192 declined to Rs. 1170 and steadied at Rs. 1172. Bombay Burma shares were placed at Rs. 462 and Century shares after opening at Rs 482 and eased off to Rs. 474. Towards the close the market was quietly steady and trading was restricted.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 28

Bombay Dyeing (1180) 1182 1192 1182 1187 1185 1186 1170 1175 1172 1175 1176

Century (476) 482 474 476 471 476 474 477 478

Central India (363/8) 370 362 359 365 364

Kohinoor (467) 472 465 470 468

New Great (251) 254 250 256 257

Simplex (145) 147 144 142/8 143 144

Swadeshi (342/8) 347 340 343

Associated Cement (148/8) 148/8 148/12

Andhra (1682/8) 1682/8

Tram Ord (134/8) 134/8

Tata Hydro (182) 182

Tata Power (1652/8) 1660 1650

T Steel Defd (2085) 2080 2072 2075 2065 2077 2071 2077

T Steel Ord (390/8) 390 388 390 389

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155/12) 156 155/12

Bellapur (224/8) 227 225/8 227

B Steam (329) 328

B Burma (472/8) 462 463 461 462

TEXTILES

Bombay, July 28.

100	Ahmd. Advance	3 2 8
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1176 4
100	CENTURY	478 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	361 0
100	COLABA	198 8
100	Coorla	126 8
250	David	200 0
250	Dawn	387 8
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd.	2 7 3
100	FINLAY	112 8
100	GOKAK	239 0
1000	Hindustan	2210 0
100	Indore	162 8
100	Khatau	161 4
100	KOHINOOR	438 0
250	LAXMI	570 0
100	MORARJI	322 0
250	Model	147 8
50	Mysore	120 8
100	NEW GREAT	257 0
100	Oosmanshahi	98 0
100	Phoenix	3[illegible] 0
25	Sassoon Silk	84 0
1000	Sholapur	3500 0
50	Simplex	141 0
100	SWADESHI	343 0
100	SWAN	207 0
500	Vishnu	1335 0
1000	Western	1380 0

BANKS

50 100	Baroda	1 2 12
25-50	Central	45 4
500	Imperial	15 7 8
125-500	Imp. Contry	382 8
50-100	India	143 0
100	Reserve Bank X.D.	103 0
5	Union	6 10

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	148 12

INSURANCE

100	Empire	692 8
15-100	Jupiter	14 15
20	Mercantile	67 8
15-75	New India	45 0
200	Oriental	4200 0
10-50	Vulcan	8 15

ELECTRIC

100	Ahm. Old	183 12
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1682 8
10	Ajmer	12 4
50	BOMBAY TRAM	134 8
100	Bombay Suburban	187 8
10	Broach	13 2
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	217 8
100	Surat	184 0
100	TATA HYDRO	182 0
1000	TATA POWER	1652 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	850 0
100	C Province	105 [illegible]
100	Dhond Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	102 4
100	Mandra Bhon	103 0
100	Pachora Jamner	66 0
100	Sara Siraiganj	105 0
500	Tapti Valley	652 8

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	4 1
2sh	Indian Copper X.D.	2 1 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	31 8
10	SHIVRAJPUR X.D	3 4
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	20 7 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	89 0
10	Steel Corporation	9 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	566 4
10	Air Services	2 8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	227 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep	650 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	328 0
125	B. Burma	462 8
50	Burma Cont.	166 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86 0
150	IND. BLEACHING	135 0
50	Ind Invest Trust	47 12
100	Indian Radio Def.	597 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	582 8
100	Port Canning	90 0
30	PREMIER CON	95 8
15	Scindia	2 10
25	Tata Oil	45 0
100	Wimco N	205 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1570 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	318 2
7	p.c. Bom Tram (T.F.)	76 8
[illegible]	p.c. Central India (T F)	640 0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	118 4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	112 8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	158 2
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1605 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	221 4
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 12
7	p.c. Vishnu	737 8

DEBENTURES

2 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	10 4
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 4
4	p.c. Andhra Valley Deb	105 0
4	p.c Bom Telephone	50 4
5	p.c. Sholapur	71 6

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 28

On Saturday foreign markets were closed. London silver was unchanged at £28-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York. London Spot and forward quotations were 23 7/16d and New York Spot silver was 34 3/4 cents. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 34 3/4 cents. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-8-0. The local market fairly steady with moderate demand for gold and silver remained quietly steady with limited business.

Quotations were as under :—

GOLD

Ready ..... Rs.	41 14 0
Shravan	41 15 0
Bhadarva	42 0 3
Sovereigns	28 4 0

SILVER

Ready	61 1 0
Shravan	63 1 6
Bhadarva	62 2 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 28

Fine White Java sugar per cwt :—

Ready Bond Rs. 13-8-0

Shipment June Rs. 10-0-0 F B H

Shipment September Rs. 9-10-0 F B H

Indian sugars ready :—

Ready (ordinary) Rs. 15-10-0 to 16-1-0

Ready (large grain) Rs. 16-2-0 to 17-0-0

Tone :—Firm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 28

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97-12

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96-0

3 1/2 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-4

3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99-14

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 103-0

4 per cent, 1960/70 Loan 110-1

4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-0

3 per cent War Bonds 101/14

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 111-10

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111-7

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 115-9

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 126-8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 109-8

4 per cent M Deb 1974 109-0

5 per cent M Deb 1956 116

6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/0

6 per cent K P T 1956 129/0

Tone :—Firm

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 701 cent points at exchange 331

BOMBAY YARN & SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay : July 28.

Mercerised (per 10 lb)	Ready Delivery	July Del.	August Del.
No. 64/2 Grey Nissin	35/ 8/0	35/ 8/0	37/ 0/0
No. 84/2 Grey Nissin	39/ 0/0	39/ 0/0	39/ 0/0
No. 80/2 Any	4/ 0/0	4/ 0/0	4/ 2/0
No. 60/2 Any	3/12/6	3/12/6	3/14/6
No. 150-A Any	3/ 1/0	3/ 1/0	3/ 2/0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 28

Yellow metal sheet ..... Rs. 84 0 0

Copper sheets ..... Rs. 87 8 0

Tone :—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 28

LONDON :—

Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 7/32 Two months

Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 Three months.

Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 Four months

B C RATES :

T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/6 29/32

Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/6 15/16

Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 333 1/4 D D Rs. 333 1/4

Banks buying T T Rs. 330; D D Rs. 328 1/2

Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2

MONTREAL :—

Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs. 303

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4

Cross Rates Dol 4.43/47

JAVA :—

Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56

Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2

Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62

JAPAN :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 77 1/4

Cross Rates Sh 1/2 1/2

BERNE :—

Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4

Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2

Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40

STOCKHOLM :—

Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123

Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

Cross Rates K 15.85/96

SINGAPORE :

Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158

Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D 155

Cross Rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32

HONGKONG :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs 81 1/2

Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32

SHANGHAI :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 19 3/4; D D Rs. 18 3/4

Banks buying T T Rs. 17;

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

OCTOBER

New York: July 28.

Previous closing	17.26
To-day's opening	17.30
Difference	+4
To-day closing	Not received

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August	Rs. 249-8
Broach April/May	Rs. 278-8

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: July 28.

New York cotton displayed considerable steadiness following steadier Bombay cables and slightly adverse weather news, but lack of definite developments in Washington continued to restrain optimism.

Trading in October began at 17.30, i.e., 4 points higher than the last closing. Prices steadied on scattered trade and local support, but the general enquiry was not aggressive with the resultant hesitancy to extend commitments.

The following are opening ranges:—

July (16.95/91) 17.30/28
October (17.06/05) 17.41/41
December (17.25/23) 17.54/54

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: July 28.

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta Aug/Sept (£20) £20
Linseed La Plata Sept (£12 3/8) £12 3/8
Groundnut Coromandal Coast Aug/Sept (£18 3/4) £18 3/4

JUTES

Dundee July/August (£52 nominal) £52
Lightning July/August (£48 nominal) £48

RUBBER

Spot (13 1/2d buyers) 13 1/2d buyers
Forward November (13 1/2d buyers) 13 1/2d buyers.

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London: July 28.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: July 28.

London Stock Exchange was steady.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London: July 28.

5 per cent 1958/68 (£104 1/4) £104 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£81 3/4) £81 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 5/8) £99 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 7/8) £113 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/4) £104 5/8
New York Loan (£101 1/4) £101 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 5/8) £111 1/2 ex-div.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-9) 13-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (33-0) 33-6
Electric Music Industry (12-0) 12-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (21-7 1/2) 21-4 1/2
Imperial Chemicals (31-1 1/2) 31-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (53-9) 54-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£61) £61 1/2
Dundee Rubber (34-7 1/2) 34-9
Unilever Ordinary (25-0) 25-0
Ford Motors (20-7 1/2) 20-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£59 3/4) £59 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (82-6) 81-10 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£4 3/8) £4 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (103-9) 104-4 1/2
P and O Def (25-4 1/2) 25-3
Distillers (64-6) 64-9
Bredfords Dye (5-3) 5-0
British Celanese (5-1 1/2) 5-0
J and P Coates (32-4 1/2) 33-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (30-1 1/2) 30-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-4 1/2) 3-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (15-9) 15-10 1/2
Inter Nickel (dol 39 5/8) dol 39 1/2
Indian Iron (48-1 1/2) 48-1 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-1 1/2) 18-3
Donaro Tea (28-1 1/2) 28-9
Empire of India (20-0) 20-0

JUTE

Barnagore (£7) £7

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (15-6) 15-3
Gula Kelampong (15-4 1/2) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-3) 27-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (6-4 1/2) 6-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£5 1/2) £6
East Rand Properties (42-0) 42-6
Rand Mines (£7) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown (£10) £10 1/4
Associated Portland Cement (55) 55-0
Trinidad Leasehold (62-6) 62-6
Sub Nigei (£7) £7
Spring Mines Split Shares (21-3) 21-3
Union Corporation (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (28-9) 28-9
Anglo India (32-6) 32-6
Burma Oil (52-6) 51-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (8-6) 8-6
Shell Transport (45-0) 45-0
Royal Dutch (£18 1/2) £18 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£36 1/4) £34 1/2 ex-div.
London Midland Ordinary (£13 5/8) £13 1/4
London North Eastern Def (£1 5/8) £1 5/8
London Southern Defd (£11 5/8) £11 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£124) £124
London Transport (£37) £36 1/4 ex-div.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York: July 28.

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors (dol 38 1/4) dol 38 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 3/8) dol 29 1/4
United States Steel Common (dol 58 1/2) dol 59 3/4
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 120.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Madras: July 28.

The market opened fairly steady and Securities were unchanged. Textiles and Plantings have continued to be active. Cements were steady, but Chemicals and Sugars were dull. Miscellaneous issues remained unchanged.

Transactions reported from 12 noon Saturday to 12 noon to-day were:—

Kothari Textiles ordy 11/6, 11/8; Buckinghams ordy 271; P Andavar ordy 53/8; Radhakrishnas 147/8; Pankajas 117; Cambodias ordy 10/4; Trichinopoly Mills 10/12; Mettur Industries 192 X-D C R; Cochin Textile ordy 10/3, 10/4; Sitarams 69; Mlamallay ordy 25 C D; Kalpettas 21/8; Be Be 6/8; Vaikundam 8/2; Nilambur 10/6; Rajagiri 6/10; Vellamalai 14/12 C D; Chembras 4; Trav Sugars 14; Hubli Electrics 52/8; Andhra Cement ordy 86/8; Mysore Paper 15/8; Mettur Chemical ordy 10/6; Mysore Chem Mafg. 14/8; Mysore Chemicals and Fert 18/7; Bruntons 10/2; Littles Balm 2; Spencer "C" 9/4 X-D; I S R Ordy 7/2 S I. 7/1 I S R, Pref 11/6.

New York Cotton Market

New York, July 26

October	17.26+21
December	17.39+20
January	17.42+18
March	17.51+18
May	17.51+16
July	17.50+14

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: July 28.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: July 28.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London: July 28.

London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON SILVER

London: July 28.

Spot (23 7/16d) 23 7/16d nil
Forward (23 7/16d) 23 7/16d nil

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30,33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/32 to 0-3 13/32) 0-3 to 0-3 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) not quoted

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London: July 28.

There was no trading during the night session.

LONDON METALS

Tin (£261 buyers; £261 1/4 sellers. Firm) £261 buyers, £261 1/2 sellers. Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

Functions Of Shanmukham Mission

SIMLA, July 23.

A Press Note says:—

"With Sir Shanmukham Chetty who has been appointed Head of the Indian Purchasing Mission in America for the present, Mr. H. T. Malik, Indian Trade Commissioner, New York, will act as Secretary in addition to his own duties.

The Mission will take over the work now being done by the Indian Trade Commissioner and Brigadier Tute, and will handle

all orders for supplies placed by the Government of India against dollar credits;

all lend-and-lease requisitions which will have to be passed to the American administration through the British Purchasing Mission; and

all applications of American suppliers for priorities against Indian import licences and the connected correspondence with Indian importers and licensing authorities in India.

The Mission will work in closest possible consultation with the British Purchasing Mission on one hand and the Government of India in the Supply Department on the other."—United Press.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Decline In Exports To And Imports From Britain

An analysis of India's trade figures for the months of April and May, 1941, show that both her exports to and imports from Empire countries have fallen compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Imports fell from Rs. 19,61,72,908 in 1940, to Rs. 18,79,70,437 in 1941, and exports from Rs. 20,77,98,296 to Rs. 13,99,03,206. Imports from the United Kingdom recorded a fall of about Rs. 2 crores, while imports from Australia and Canada recorded an increase of about Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 70 lakhs respectively.

The value of India's exports to the United Kingdom fell by over Rs. 6 crores from April and May, 1940, to the corresponding period in 1941. The fall in exports to Canada and Australia was by Rs. 20 lakhs each.

The net imports of raw cotton into the United Kingdom from India during the "Cotton Year" ending December 31, 1940, were 469,214 bales of 392 lbs each. The gross imports of cotton piecegoods into India from the United Kingdom from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941, were 60,037,442 yards, out of which 3,074,918 yards were re-exported resulting in a net import of 56,962,524 yards.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

	Bombay, July 28
Linseed September	6 8 3
Linseed May	9 6 3
Wheat September	4 11 0
Wheat January	4 15 9
Wheat May	6 9 0

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 28.

Sir Ahmad Sayeed Khan, the Nawab of Chhattari, whose appointment as President of H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council was announced yesterday, arrived here this morning on a short visit.

The Nawab will take over the charge of the new office in the early part of September next.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, is arriving here to-morrow in connection with the Golconda Cigarette Factory case to defend one of the disputing parties.—United Press.

INDIAN HORSES FOR ECLIPSE STAKES

Three Country-breds Among 49 Candidates In First Entries

Among the first entries of 49 horses, (against 69 last year) for the next Eclipse Stakes of India there are three Indian-bred three and four-year-olds, namely Gay Spaniard, (4 years) winner of the Eve Champion Stakes for four-year-olds last season, Flowe of Gwalior (3 years) and Chi-Wai-Chu (3 years).

Gay Spaniard is owned by H.H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda while the other two are the property of H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior and fetched the record price of Rs. 1,65,000 and Rs 18,500, respectively, at the last sales.

The final entries close on September 1.

GWALIOR CUP

Presentation To Kirkee United

A pleasant function was arranged by the Kirkee United Suorts Club at the Masonic Lodge Kirkee, on Sunday last, when Mr. J. C. Maitra, Vice-President of the Western India Football Association, Limited, made a formal presentation of the Gwalior Cup to the Kirkee United on behalf of his Association.

There was a dinner party in which covers were laid for about forty members and guests. Khan Saheb Moledina, President of the Club presided. In proposing the toast of Mr. Maitra and the W.I.F.A. Mr. Moledina expressed the sincere gratefulness of his club for the presentation of the Cup to them for good. After paying an eloquent tribute to Mr. Maitra's services to the cause of sports, particularly on this side of India, he hoped that their distinguished guest would be raised to the high pedestal of the Hockey Association as well in the near future.

MAITRA'S EXHORTATION.

In reply, Mr. Maitra praised the Kirkee United for their splendid contribution to hockey in Western India. It was indeed a glorious achievement for them to have two of their members included in the last national Olympic team. He wished that they would take to football as well and do their bit for this game also. Mr. Maitra regretted the present ban on their club but hoped that it would be raised by the B.P.H.A., ere long. It was a sound lesson for their members which he felt sure they would not forget easily. He wished the Club greater successes in the future.

Mr. Hormasjee N. Merchant, Honorary Secretary of the Club, Major Tyrrel, their Captain, Mr. More representing the Poona District Association and Mr. MacIntyre also spoke for the betterment of the Club and high compliments were paid to the office-bearers for their unstinted services.

Mrs. Sarah P. Cook Regains Tennis Title

SEA BRIGHT (New Jersey), July 28.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cook regained her title on Sunday when she won the Women's Singles Finals of the Annual Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament beating Helen Bernhard, 6|8, 6|2, 7|5. In the finals of the Men's Doubles, the American Champion Don McNeill and Frankie Perker beat Gardner Mulloy and Wayne Sabin, 9|7, 6|4, 3|6, 6|1. Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cook won her third title of the tournament when with John Kramer she beat Miss Wolgenden and F. Kovacs, 2|6, 6|3, 6|4.—Reuter.

I.F.A. SHIELD MATCHES

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The following are the results of matches played in the I.F.A. Shield Tournament to-day:—

Mohan Bagan 1, Tilakmoti United (Madras) nil.

Howrah District 3, Kalighat 2.

K.O.S.B. 3, Sandemanians 0.

In the only match in the first division of the Calcutta Football League to-day, Bhowanipore beat North Staffords by five goals to two.—A. P.

Appeal To Bombay Students

Swami Sambuddhanand, President, Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, writes:—

The students are fully aware of the great havoc caused by the recent cyclone and flood in Gujarat. They can do immense service by contributing at least an anna to the relief fund of the Ramakrishna Mission Khar, organised by its Students' Home. We are grateful to the Principals of the different colleges and schools who have lent their entire moral support to the cause. The collections will be made in the colleges on Thursday, the 31st inst.

HELP FLOOD-STRICKEN

Khar Ramakrishna Mission's Appeal For Funds

Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, writes:—

The Ramakrishna Mission has already started relief work in almost all flood-stricken villages of Pardhi Taluka. People badly require substantial help for the reconstruction of their houses. We beg to acknowledge the following receipts:—A friend, Khar Rs. 501, Mr. B. N. Muzumdar on behalf of N. M. Muzumdar Charity Rs. 400, A Friend, Poona Rs. 300, Mr. M. T. Adalja Rs. 251, Seth Chunilal B. Mehta Rs. 100, Mr. P. J. Ghandy Rs. 100, Mrs. Sabavala Rs. 100, Mr. P. J. Pandya Rs. 50, A friend, Khar Rs. 25, A Sympathiser, Khar Rs. 25, Anonymous Rs. 25, Seth Madhavlal M. Bhatt Rs. 25, Mr. Sardarilal Chaula Rs. 21, a Friend Rs. 11, Mr. S. M. Kapadia Rs. 10, Mr. Chunilal D. Gandhi Rs. 10, Rs. 15 in small sums. Total Rs. 1,948.

Contributions must be sent to the President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21; or the Treasurer of the Mission, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor, Old French Bank Building, Esplanade Rd., Fort, Bombay, the Secretary of the Mission, Mr. D. M. Daru, of Messrs. Thakurdas Daru and Hemani, Alli Chambers, Medows St. Fort, Bombay or the Secretary, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, 64, Portuguese Church St., Dadar (B.B. and C.I.) Bombay.

Flood Havoc In Kaira District

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANAND, July 27.

The Government has collected some information of the damages by the heavy rain in Kaira District. About 6,000 small houses in the villages of Kaira District are damaged.

The Congress workers are also collecting informations of the damages and also they are helping the poor.

Through Running Restored On E. B. Railway

BOMBAY, July 28.

The Divisional Superintendent, metre gauge, Lalmanihat, E. B. Jn., telegraphs:

With reference to my message of 23rd inst damage to line between Hamiltongang and Hashimara on Rajabhatkeawa Daisingpara section of the E.B. Railway has been repaired and through running was restored today. 227 Up of date passed safely over the site of breach at about 14/35 hours. Normal running of trains and booking of all descriptions of traffic will be resumed from tomorrow, 28th.—A. P.

NOT MUCH RAIN EXPECTED BY COLABA EXPERT

BOMBAY, Monday.

Weather conditions this morning are not very favourable for much rainfall till the afternoon of July 29. This opinion was expressed to-day by Dr. Savur of the Colaba Observatory.

Only seven cents of rain were recorded for the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day.

The maximum temperature was 87.9 degrees, 2.9 degrees above normal while the minimum temperature is 78.1 degrees, 2.1 degrees above normal.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28th July 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs +.023 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 87.5 deg. (2.9 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 78.1 deg. (2.0 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 mls. per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 182 mls
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 32 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.
Rain in 24 hours 0.07 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 13.96".
Total rainfall during the year 22.12"
Weather Remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28/7/1941.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.2 deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 19.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.69 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

REMEDY FOR WORLD'S ILLS

Abdul Gaffar Khan's Faith In Philosophy Of Non-Violence

BOMBAY, July 28.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, interviewed by the United Press' declined to be drawn into any discussion of the present political situation in the country. He said that to a world tumbling to ruins the philosophy of non-violence would, if acted upon, bring solace and make a lasting contribution to save humanity from destruction.

He is leaving for Wardha tomorrow 'en route' to Peshawar.—United Press.

SPECULATION IN AHMEDABAD

Maskati Market Ban And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

The Maskati market, which is the principal cloth market of the city and 'exports' all over India, has become a place of speculation so rates of cloth go higher than other markets. Due to this the exports business has come to a standstill and also goods from outside come here for sale.

On the complaint of some members the Committee of Mahajan put a notice on the board prohibiting dealings. This caused a sensation and an informal meeting of members doing speculative business met yesterday and this morning to send a requisition to the Committee to withdraw the prohibitory order and to call a general meeting. There is tense situation in the market as the general meeting is to be held at 4 p.m. today.

It is believed that due to prohibition the rates of some kinds have dropped and fifty lakhs loss is estimated.

ROHIN RIVER RISING

GORAKHPUR, July 26.

The Rohin has been steadily rising and has reached a level of 239 inches, reports the "Associated Press" correspondent from Gorakhpur. According to Public Works authorities, if the level reaches 243 inches, a breach will have to be made in the Hobart Bund at Hamungarh and the low lying parts of Gorakhpur inundated.

Government headquarters at Lucknow have received no reports so far but it is stated that "it is not unlikely."

The Gorakhpur correspondent adds that Rohin has washed away about a furlong of the Municipal Bund protecting the city during the last week. It is learnt that warnings will be issued to citizens twelve hours prior to inundation.—A. P.

Bombay War Publicity Committee

MARATHI: 8 a.m. Records. 8-5 News. 8-20 Records. 8-25 "America will defy Hitler" Talk. 8-30 Records. 8-35 "Blitzkrieg is a wash-out" Talk.

MARATHI: 5-30 p.m. Records. 5-35 "Indo-China" Talk. 5-40 Records. 5-45 News. 6 Records. 6-5 "Will Japan risk new war?" Talk.

GUJERATI: 10 a.m. Records. 10-5 News. 10-20 Records. 10-25 "America will defy Hitler" Talk. 10-30 Records 10-35 "Blitzkrieg is a wash-out" Talk.

GUJERATI: 4 p.m. Records. 4-5 "Indo-China" Talk. 4-10 Records. 4-15 News. 4-30 Records. 4-35 "Will Japan risk new war?" Talk.

HINDUSTANI: 1 p.m. Records. 1-5 News. 1-20 Records. 1-25 "America will defy Hitler" Talk.

HINDUSTANI: 6-10 p.m. Records. 6-15 "Blitzkrieg is a wash-out" Talk. 6-20 Records. 6-25 "Indo-China" Talk. 6-30 Records. 6-35 News. 6-55 Records 7 "Will Japan risk new war?" Talk.

SHAFAT AHMED KHAN FOR SOUTH AFRICA

To Succeed Rama Rau As High Commissioner

BOMBAY, July 28.

It is believed in well-informed circles that Sir Shafat Ahmed Khan is likely to succeed Sir Rama Rau as High Commissioner for India in South Africa. Official confirmation is not yet available. Sir Shafat was a prominent member of the Muslim delegation to the Indian Round Table Conferences in London and has always taken a prominent part in Indian constitutional reforms. Lately he officiated as member of the Federal Public Services Commission. Sir Shafat is at present Professor of History in the Allahabad University.—A. P.

Germany Looks For A Luxemburg Quisling

Germany has included Luxemburg in the administration of the Reich, but as yet nothing has happened which could be taken to mean the actual legal incorporation of the Grand Duchy in the Reich. It is still being treated as an occupied country. The reason why this incorporation has not yet taken place is that the Germans wished the pretext for it to be provided by Luxemburg. They have at last tried to create some kind of Nazi organisation among the Luxemburgeois which would propagate the idea of the incorporation of Luxemburg in the Reich. But these attempts failed; they did not succeed in winning over even one person of any importance to place himself at the head of the movement. Hence Luxemburg, like Poland and Czechoslovakia before her, is being swept by a wave of terror (which up to now the country had been more or less spared.) The Germans are hoping to win over some Luxemburg Quisling by foul means since they could not by fair.—C. I. S.

Science Only For Nazis

The process of the destruction of Czech scientific life still goes on. All the remaining clinics have been taken over for German military needs. The whole Czech personnel of the management of the State Health Institute, which was established after the last war, with the aid of the Rockefeller Fund, have been suspended. The activity of this Institute included the manufacture of vaccines, the control of medicine, bacteriology, the control of foodstuffs and hygienic work in general. This was the largest and most modern Institute of this kind in Europe; its value was calculated at 260 million crowns. All the leading Czech doctors of this Institute had studied in England or in America. Germans have been installed in place of the Czechs who have been suspended.—C. I. S.

Around The Courts

GAMBLING RAID ON HOUSE IN MODY ST.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Babu Mohiddin, alleged to be the keeper of a gaming house, and eight others were arrested on Sunday night, when the police carried out a raid on a house in Mody Street.

In putting them up before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, today, it was stated that Mohiddin had hired a room and was carrying on gambling there. The other eight persons were found playing with cards and money at the time of the raid.

All the accused were enlarged on bail.

FIVE PERSONS ON ILLICIT LIQUOR CHARGE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Rajaram Narayan Patil, Bhiku Dhondu Powar, Annaji Balu Nagwekar and Vishram Laxman Wanerkar, who were arrested during the week-end for alleged manufacture and possession of implements and materials for the distillation of illicit liquor, were placed to-day before Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Bombay.

All the four suspects were enlarged on bail.

A man was walking on the platform of the Charni Road Railway Station. Apparently, he had just alighted from a local train. He had a very innocent looking bundle of banana leaves under his armpit. The police constable on patrol duty, however, had his own doubts about the bundle, so he challenged Parshya Digu, to open the banana-leaf package for inspection. Cleverly concealed inside were seven bottles of illicit liquor. He was promptly arrested and marched to the police office. He was allowed bail at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Alleged Illicit Manufacture Of Liquor

Five persons who were arrested in the North of the city during the week-end on charges of manufacturing illicit liquor and possession of implements and materials for the purpose of distillation, were placed before Mr. G. A. Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Monday.

Two of the suspects were allowed bail while three were remanded into police custody.

Rozario Mascarenhas and Gregory Mascarenhas, arrested on Sunday at 3rd Cross Lane, Sankhli Street for alleged possession of 8 gallons of fermented wash and 1 dram liquor, 15 gallons of fermented wash respectively, were produced before Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, when they were allowed bail till August 4.

A deaf and dumb person, aged about 25 years was arrested at V. T. Rly. Station on Sunday, for alleged possession of two India rubber tubes containing illicit liquor. He was allowed bail till August 4 by Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court.

WORKING STILL SEIZED AT COLABA

A complete working still, three big tins of fermented wash for brewing liquor and two bottles of liquor ready for sale, are alleged to have been found when the police raided a room in Colaba on Saturday afternoon.

Acting on certain information a bogus customer was first sent to the room. He bought a bottle of liquor for three rupees. Immediately afterwards, Sub-Inspector Salvi raided the place and arrested Santan Rodriques, who was found there.

Rodriques was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Esplanade, to-day and was ordered to be enlarged on bail.

CHARGED WITH KEEPING CLASP KNIFE AND GAMBLING.

Charged with keeping a clasp knife and also indulging in gambling with dice, the police arrested Syed Ahmed Mohamed Sharif at Chowpatty on Saturday evening.

He was placed at the Girgaum Police Court, to-day, and ordered to be released on bail.

ON CHEATING CHARGE

Kirpal Singh Dayal Singh, who was arrested on Sunday evening on a charge of cheating a man in respect of Rs. 600 on the pretext of selling a cycle shop to him on July 18, was placed before Mr. G. A. Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, to-day.

He was ordered to be released on bail

Vidyadaini Sabha

The General Secretary of the Sabha writes:—The Vidyadaini Sabha, Bombay, is a charitable institution established in 1920 for the education and social uplift of Billava people. The Sabha since its inception has been doing its best to spread education by awarding scholarships to the poor students. It has opened a free reading room and library. To help the poor people the Sabha finds it very difficult to meet the increased expenses. It therefore appeals to the philanthropic public in general and Karnatakis in particular to help with gifts of Kannada books, magazines, newspapers and money. Address donations to Vidyadaini Sabha, 31, Raghunath Dadaji St., 1st floor, Fort, Bombay.

High Court

Judge And Jury Disagree

Re-trial Ordered In Stabbing Case

BOMBAY, Monday.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and a Common Jury)

The accused, 28 years of age, was charged with having on the afternoon of the 21st June 1941, attempted to murder another person and in the alternative with having caused grievous hurt with a sharp cutting instrument to him and thereby having committed offences under Sections 307 and 326 respectively of the Indian Penal Code.

The accused pleaded innocence and stated that he had nothing whatever to do with the stabbing and that no weapon or blood-stains were found on his person.

The Jury by a majority of 6 to 3 gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused and returned a verdict of "not guilty" of any of the offences charged. His Lordship disagreed with the verdict of the Jury and ordered the case to be retried by a fresh panel of jurors.

Mr. H. M. Seervai, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. N. K. Petigara, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Musaji E. Patel defended the accused.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY AT BANDRA

Mrs. Naidu To Declare Open New Khadi Bhandar

Under the auspices of the Bandra Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held opposite the Old Maruti Temple, at Ghodbunder Rd., Bandra, at 8-30 a.m. on Friday, the 1st August, to celebrate the anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who shall also declare open the Gram Udyog and Khadi Bhandar, at 163, Hill Road, Bandra.

On this occasion the Frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan will also be present.

EXCOMMUNICATION LEADS TO MURDER

Thana Jury Sentences Accused To Five Year' R. I.

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 28.

How the alleged excommunication of a family of an uncle and his two nephews by a leader of a faction in village Gharapuri, Peta Uran, created bad blood between them and ultimately led to a serious "mamari" resulting in the death of the leader, was revealed in the course of a Sessions trial which concluded here yesterday before Mr. P. M. Lad, I.C.S., Sessions Judge Thana, and a Jury.

The Judge accepting the verdict of the Jury, convicted Joma Krishna Madhavi of the offence of manslaughter (S. 304, Part II I.P.C.) and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment, while the other two accused Padman Madhavi and Narayan Madhavi were acquitted.

The prosecution had alleged that Joma Krishna caused in March of 1940 the death of Chandar Bama by an axe-blow and his uncle and brother abetted the offence.

Mr. Y. N. Chaphekar, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Kolaba, appeared for the Crown while Mr. M. S. Patki, from Panvel, defended all the accused.

Girls Get It Hot In Bandra Debate

An interesting and entertaining debate between the Cosmo Circle, Bandra and the Indo-Portuguese Institute, was held on Sunday, the 27th July at the Bandra Club Hall. The subject was: "Modern Girls are Home-Breakers." The Mayor of Bandra, Dr. P. A. Dias, presided.

The proposition was carried by a moderate majority amidst loud applause.

The proposition was moved by Mr. G. Noronha, supported by Miss Z. Parpia, Mr. F. X. D'Cruz and Mr. V. A. de Silva, members of the Cosmo Circle. They were opposed by Messrs. J. C. Vaz, A. Lopes, E. D'Souza and E. Viegas.

Some of the brighter sayings during the debate of the evening were:—

"Man has two logical processes: Deduction and induction. But the modern girl has a third: Seduction."

"Man often goes to the wedding altar drunk, and comes out with a pair of horns."

"Lady Montague was glad she was a girl, because she would not have to marry one."

"Girls are like God: they are omnipresent. They lay their snares everywhere to entice their men-folks. They even go to church smiling to ruin a man morally, physically, socially, intellectually and financially. They are devils in human form, seeking whom they may entice."

Reciprocity In Motor Vehicle Taxation

DECCAN STATES AND BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ARRANGEMENTS

From W. I. A. A.:—

An agreement has been reached between the Government of Bombay and the Darbars of Sangli, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Savnur and Kurundwad (Senior) which establishes reciprocity in motor vehicle taxation. According to this agreement, the Darbars will receive fixed annual payments and in return tax vehicles in their respective States at rates equivalent to those laid down under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935 and credit the amounts so collected to the Bombay Government. The terms of the agreement also provide for the abolition of tolls in these States except in the case of certain bridges and a few municipal tolls. Barring these few tolls, cars registered in the Province, on which tax has been paid, will be allowed free circulation in the States. The agreement has already come into force in all the States mentioned above excepting Kurundwad (Senior), where it will come into operation from 1st August, 1941.

JUBBULPORE, July 28.

It is understood that the Hon. Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan will pay a visit to Jubbulpore to inspect the gun-carriage and ordnance factories here. He is expected to arrive here on or about August 1 next.—United Press.

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

★ LUPE VELEZ
★ LEON ERROL
IN

SIX LESSONS from MADAME LA ZONGA

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

5 NEW SONGS!
LEARN THE
NEW RHUMBA
Also Latest War News.

FORGET
Your TROUBLES and COME to
IMPERIAL
and SEE
the MOST HILARIOUS
COMEDY
HOLIDAY
IN
BOMBAY
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SHOBHANA SAMARTH
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SARVOTTAM BADAMI
It's SUDAMA'S
Daily 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Mat. To-day at 1-30 p.m.

Should the Prince Marry the Girl, He Loves?
Famous Arun Film Cor. (Poona)'s
Thoratanchi Kamala
Director:
BHALG PENDHARKER
Featuring:
SUMATI GUPTE,
CHANDRAKANT,
NANASAHEB PHATAK
NIMBALKAR,
BAPURAO PAWAR.
From Sat. Next at
MAJESTIC
CINEMA BOMBAY.

STARS ACCLAIM HER!
CRITICS APPLAUD HER!!
Join The Crowds to See
DURGA KHOTE in
ATRE PICTURES' Memorable Hit
Charano-ki-Dasi
Hindi—PAYACHI DASI—Marathi
Starring:
DURGA KHOTE, VANMALA,
JAGIRDAR
4 SHOWS TODAY
MARATHI: 2, 7-15 p.m.
HINDI: 4-30, 10 p.m.
6th WEEK AT
NEW WEST END

HUMANITY IS GOD!
This Is The Message Of
NAVYUG'S Drama Of Life
AMRIT
Story: V. S. KHANDEKAR
Direction: WINAYAK
Photography: P. NAIK
FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY
Marathi: 1, 9-45 p.m.
Hindi: 4, 7 p.m.
6th WEEK AT
CENTRAL

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 4, 1997
Muslim: Rajab 4, 1360
Parsi: Behman 28, 1310.
Sunrise: 6h. 15m.
Sunset: 7h. 16m.
Hightide: 2h. 54m.; 15h. 10m.
Lowtide: 8h. 38m.; 21h. 28m.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCN.: Prof. S. V. Dandekar will begin his lectures on "History of Indian Philosophy" from to-day (Tuesday) in the University, South Wing, at 6-30 p.m. Other lectures will be held as usual.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA: To-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. "Panchromatic Make-up" demonstration by Max Factor Studios. Open to members and guests. 195/5, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SANT BABA ANNIVERSARY: To celebrate the birthday anniversary of the Holy Sant Baba Savansinhji, of Beas (Amritsar), to-day there will be a lecture on "Shabda Mahima" at 10-30 a.m. at Radhaswami Satsang Mandal, Arthur Road, Kamathi Chawl Jacob Circle, by Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Jvalaprasad.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: The Voluntary Social Workers Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday) at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Dr. K. R. Masani, Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, will deliver a lecture on "Mental Hygiene" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

SWAMI SAWAN ANNIVERSARY: Shri Baba Somnathji will deliver a religious discourse on the occasion of 23rd birthday anniversary of Shri Swami Sawan Singhji Maharaj of Vyas, Distt. Amritsar (Punjab), to be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 10 a.m. at Radhaswami Satsang Hall, Worli Corner, Bombay 18.

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: Under the joint auspices of the Indian Chemical Society and the Technological Association, University of Bombay, Dr. S. Konarski will give a lecture on "Paul Ehrlich —A Quarter of a Century of Progress in Chemotherapy" at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the lecture room No. 49, of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER: The second quarterly general meeting of the members of the Chamber will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. in the Narrondass Manordass Hall and Library, second floor, Lalji Naranji Memorial, Indian Merchants' Chamber Building, to consider the following agenda:—To receive the report of the work done by the Committee during the quarter ended 30th June 1941.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"My Favourite Wife". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Six Lessons from Madame La Zonga". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"River's End". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Lady Hamilton". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Case of the Frightened Lady". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Asra". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Charanoki Dasi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Holiday in Bombay". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chitralekha". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"South of Suez". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Alaudin Laila". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
APOLLO—"Duty". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).

The feast of St. Ann, Patroness of the St. Anne's Chapel, Pali Hill, Bandra, was celebrated on Sunday, with a Solemn High Mass at 8 a.m. The Chapel was crowded with devout Catholics and was very tastefully decorated and illuminated. There were hundreds of communants.

The Vicar-General of Bombay officiated in the service and preached a sermon on the life of St. Ann, urging the women to follow her life.

MURDER AT CHEMBUR

In the late hours of Saturday evening four persons who, it is alleged, were under the influence of liquor entered a private garden near the Chembur level crossing on the left side of the railway lines and after hot words with the watchman of the garden, who, it is alleged, is an externee of the place, had a hand-to-hand fight in which sticks were used. In the fight the watchman was assisted by an employee of the railway. The four men, were very badly injured and were removed to the hospital, where one of them died yesterday and the rest are detained for serious injuries. The watchman and the railway employee have been arrested. Sub-Inspector Dhowle, of the Ghatkopar Police is investigating.

BANDRA MURDER CASE

Sub-Inspector Moulvi, of the Bandra Police, placed Salvador S. Vaz, Edward John De Silva, Bashrudin Budrudin and Nathu Abdul, who had been arrested in connection with the murder of a Sikh cloth vendor, before Mr. Mody, First Class City Magistrate. Bandra and applied for a further remand of 15 days in custody of the above when he hoped to arrest the two absconding persons.

It will be recalled that Sardar Singh Boodu, a cloth vendor, was brutally stabbed on his back on June 16, while he was selling cloth on the Hill Rd., Bandra. His assailant made good his escape. Sardar Singh died in hospital the same day. His dying declaration recorded states of his enmity with Kartar Singh Gopaldas, another cloth vendor, who is now absconding.

The Police, I am told, have offered a reward to any individual who could give the whereabouts of the two absconding men, which will lead to their arrest

BOM. PRESI. WOMEN'S COUNCIL: An "At Home" will be held at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. when Mrs. Bapsy Sabavala will speak on "Beggar Problem"—illustrated with magic lantern slides.

SREE SANKARA MUTT, MATUNGA: H. H. Jagadguru Sree Sankaracharya of Govardhan Mutt, Puri, will conduct a series of discourses (in Sanskrit) on "Brihmasutra Bashyam" daily from to-day (Tuesday) between 8 and 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Sree Sankara Mutt, Matunga (G.I.P.).

GATHA SOCIETY: A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute, 136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria will give an exposition in Gujarati of the Vahishta Ishti Gatha (Yasna Ha 53), strophes 6, 7 and 8.

Farewell To I.T.F. Officer

Capt. M. K. Sheriff, Adjutant and Administrative Commandant of the 2nd Urban Infantry, I.T.F., was given a farewell address by the officers and members of the 2nd Urban Infantry on the occasion of his being transferred from the Unit, on Monday evening at the Unit Headquarters, when Capt. N. J. Meher Homji presided.

INSTITUTE OF OCCULT SCIENCES: Swami Krishnanand of Tibet will speak on "Yoga and Vedanta" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. in the hall of Suniti Girls' School, Parekh St., Sandhurst Rd., Bombay. Dr. Saigal will preside.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (RED FLAG): The Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will meet at the head of the Union (Dalvi Building, Parel, Poibawdi, Bombay 12) to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (Blavatsky Lodge): Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, T.S., Mr. R. S. Bhagvat, M.A., will lecture in English at the Besant Hall of the Lodge at French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject: "Death and After". The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: A public Study Class on "How to Help and What Not to Do" from 'The Key to Theosophy' by H. P. Blavatsky, will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

SOUTH KANARA UNITED SOCIETIES' FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE: To collect funds the members of the Committee with the volunteers and sympathisers moved in various localities of the city on Sunday with donation boxes and collected Rs. 136. The Committee will again make collections next Sunday also.

D.A.V. FREE NIGHT SCHOOL REOPENED: The school was closed due to riots. Now it will be reopened from 1st Aug. This school imparts free education to everybody without distinction of caste or religion. The school is conducted by Bombay Arya Samaj. Its time is from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Admission is open.

Tilak Anniversary

B. P. C. C.'s Elaborate Programme For Friday

The President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement in connection with the observance of the anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak which falls on Friday next:

On Friday next, the 1st of August 1941, 21 years would have elapsed since the mortal remains of the late Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak were burnt on the sands of Chowpatty and the memory of that event is still fresh in the public mind. During all these long years the nation has made tremendous advance towards the goal which the late Lokmanya had set before his countrymen and for the fulfilment of which he had dedicated his life. In spite of all that we have been able to do during these 21 years we are yet far from the goal of 'Poorna Swaraj' and so long as this goal has not been reached, the pledge of Lokmanya shall stand unredeemed.

This year the celebration of the Tilak Anniversary has got an additional significance in that we are in the midst of a grim struggle for attaining our object.

FRIDAY'S PROGRAMME

On the occasion of this historic and eventful Day, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has drawn up the following programme:—

7 a.m. (S.T.): Procession from Congress House to Chowpatty, via Vithalbhai Patel Road, Lamington Road, Opera House and Sandhurst Bridge.

8 a.m. (S.T.): Flag Salutation at the foot of the Tilak Statue, Chowpatty. Sjt. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. will unfurl the Tri-colour Flag.

8-15 a.m. (S.T.): Garlanding of the Tilak Statue, followed by a speech by Sjt. Dhirajlal B Desai, President of the B.P.C.C.

6-30 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at the People's Jinnah Hall, near Congress House, under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

On behalf of the Committee, I earnestly appeal to the citizens of Bombay to whole-heartedly participate in the said programme and make it a great success.

NAG-PANCHAMI

The Hindu festival of Nag-Panchami, which falls due to-day, Tuesday, according to a legend, is observed in memory of King Naga, a representative of the old Naga Dynasty of India.

According to another legend it was on the day of Nag-Panchami (5th day of the month of Shravan) that Shri Krishna subdued the serpent, Kalia, in the blue waters of the Jumna.

There is a third legend. It is said that a farmer's daughter worshipped the cobra, who being propitiated, revived all members of her family who had died of snake-bite.

The fact remains that credulous women throughout India still worship the cobra on the 5th day of the month of Shravan, which occurs to-day. Snakes, which are exhibited by snake-charmers in the streets are fed with milk by devout Hindus. Stone and metallic images of snakes are also worshipped by some of them.

Flood Relief Fund For Karnataka

A meeting of the Kannada-speaking people of Bombay was held in the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali Hall on Monday evening at 7, Mr. K. N. Gaitonde presiding.

After some discussion the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"This meeting of the residents of Karnataka in the City of Bombay resolves that the Secretary of the Federated Karnataka Sangha, Bombay, be requested to call for an emergent meeting of the representatives of the Federated Sangha, to consider the necessity of forming a comprehensive and representative body of the Kannadigas to promptly devise suitable ways and means for collecting funds to help the victims of the recent flood disaster in the District of South Kanara."

Civil Side Of I.M.S. Must Go

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Working Committee of the Indian Medical Association has issued the following statement:—

"The Working Committee Indian Medical Association, at its meeting held in Bombay on the 26th and 27th July 1941 listened to the verbal report of the President Dr. K. S. Ray regarding the proceedings of the Recruitment Conference held at Simla on the 21st and 22nd July 1941, and also considered the communique issued by Government regarding the said conference.

The Working Committee is of opinion that while the machinery devised for future recruitment to Emergency Commissions in the Indian Medical Service and the terms and conditions offered to the new entrants seem to be an improvement to some extent over the existing at present, it is regrettable that the conference did not come to a decision regarding the vital question of abolition of the civil side of the Indian Medical Service, a matter on which the association has repeatedly expressed a definite opinion and in regard to which it has taken a definite stand, on the ground that this question impinged on the constitutional field and could not, therefore, be considered during the war.

It is well-known that even during the course of war important constitutional questions have been decided by the British Government, even at short notice.

The Working Committee see no reason why the civil side of the Indian Medical Service cannot be abolished forthwith, nor why all the European officers of the said service, who are now in civil employ, cannot be recalled to military duty, when practically all Indian members thereof in civil employ have either been recalled to the army or are under orders of reversion; nor why the distinctions between the Indian and European members of the Indian Medical Service holding permanent commissions as envisaged in the Government of India Defence Department Resolution No. 205 of 25th March 1937, should be persisted in.

The Working Committee feels further that the shelving of such an important subject, namely, reservation of posts on the civil side of the Indian Medical Service and reservation of special posts for European members of the said service in civil employ, will greatly hamper recruitment, as the new Indian recruits will feel that the continuance of such a system will necessarily keep out a large number of them from being taken in the permanent cadre of the service on the cessation of the war".—A. P.

REVERSION OF I.M.D. MEMBERS Under Consideration Of Government

BOMBAY, July 28.

The United Press learns that the question of reversion of the officers of the I.M.D. working on the civil side to military duty is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

The question of better status and prospects to new entrants to emergency appointments in the I.M.D. and of reserving for the Indian Branch of I.M.D. a certain percentage of Honorary Kings Commission is also stated to be receiving the attention of the Government.—United Press.

Boy Scout Movement In Baroda

During the year 1939/40 the number of Scout Troops in the State was 94, while Cub Packs had risen to 520 from 481 in the previous year. Seven training camps were held during the year.

The Girl Guide movement in the State was started in 1935/36. At the end of the year 1939/40 there were 1,530 guides as against 1,247 in the previous year.

The annual training camp was held at Umrath for the training school for women and a large number of Guides went through the Guide training. The guides rendered useful service in various conferences and social functions.

Wadhwan War Collections

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN CITY: July 25.

The efforts of the Council of Administration towards the collection of War Fund have resulted in a sum of Rs. 24,622 being subscribed so far, of which Rs. 17,450 have been subscribed by the State and Rs. 7,172 by the public.

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FROM north to south, and from east to west, they all say the same thing—whether it is in Urdoo or Telugoo, Bengalee or Gujaratee, English, or any of our many other languages. Congratulations began pouring in already before our new baby, 'Vatni', was barely a month old. And we are not at all surprised. As, truly, 'Vatni' is all what they say it is: an exceptionally good Indian baby, a prize-winner anywhere—plump and bonny, strong and healthy. You could enjoy its sweet and playful caresses for only 3 annas. Buy it to-day, and you too will say the same thing.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1941.

TASKS AHEAD

While opinions will differ on the attitude of the Poona Conference towards the expanded Central Executive Council, all will agree about the need for vigorous agitation till Government fully respond to public opinion. The Conference has not only reiterated the demands made in Bombay but has also undertaken to take the initiative in formulating the outlines of a constitution for the country. These are heavy responsibilities, though the demands do not go far enough to satisfy Congressmen. As Dr. Radhakrishnan remarked, the demands "are the least that will have to be met to allay the apprehensions of even the most considerate and least revolutionary of the public men in India". The executive of the Conference should leave no stone unturned till at least these minimum demands are conceded. Several speakers at the Conference hoped that in the task of winning more reforms and bringing about communal harmony the Indian members of the Viceroy's Council will be very helpful. For reasons suggested before we do not expect these men to do more in office than they could out of it. However, if they falsify our fears all would be happy and grateful to them.

Need For Time Limit

We are glad that in his concluding remarks Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru strongly emphasized the demand for a declaration laying down a time limit in regard to the inauguration of complete self-government in India. He would not mind, he said, if people called him a revolutionary or an impracticable politician for making this demand. Those Indian critics—European critics may be ignored—who call such a demand impracticable or revolutionary are now deservedly back numbers and getting out of Indian politics. The demand has been supported even by Anglo-Indian papers but unfortunately, the promoters of the Bombay Conference were extremely reticent on it and concentrated all attention on the reconstruction of the Viceroy's Council. The public, however, attach the greatest importance to the time limit. For they are so utterly disgusted with things as they are that they find their only real hope in an assurance that they will be free men by some definite date not very far off. They will not, therefore, approve of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's concession that the time limit "may be subject to enlargement or modification according to circumstances", unless the modification is made with the approval of both sides. We hope this point has been recognized by Sir Tej Bahadur himself. If Government are left free to revise their promise at their own sweet will, it will be even more deceptive than the promise to grant Dominion Status as early as possible after the war.

Settle Communal Problem.

Not the least important resolution of the Conference is the one expressing the need for formulating the main lines of a constitution for India calculated to ensure equality of status with Britain, integrity of India, and harmony among all sections of the people. Sir Mirza Ismail made a suggestion that for this purpose a Constituent Committee should be appointed by Government. The suggestion is doubtless well-meant but is a dangerous one. For, as things are, a Government Committee is likely to be packed with incompatibles. Sir Mirza, however, has done a service by boldly declaring that "the unity of India has to be preserved at all costs" and that to this end there should be a strong Central Government dealing exclusively with Defence, Finance, Customs and similar questions of All-India importance, leaving to the Provinces "as full a measure of autonomy as is possible in the field of local administration". In view of the complicated character of this question and its intimate connection with the communal problem the Conference has for the present only authorised the President "to take such steps in this behalf as he considers necessary". By temperament and otherwise Sir Tej Bahadur is one of the fittest persons to take the initiative in such a matter and may be trusted to move with all necessary tact and caution. If, in the first instance, he and others working with him make helpful suggestion leading to a communal settlement acceptable generally to those of both communities who stand up for the complete freedom of the country, it will be no small achievement. Such a settlement may be trusted to act as a nucleus attracting more and more support from the public in general. The President has also been entrusted with the task of constituting a Standing Committee of the Conference. As the efficacy of the resolutions of the Conference depends mostly on the work of this Committee it will have to be composed of earnest energetic leaders duly representing the various sections of the country.

Santosh Trophy

An epoch of a far-reaching character was ushered in the domain of football early this month when the Inter-Provincial Tournament was inaugurated by the All-India Football Federation. With cricket, hockey and tennis having such a competition it was but meet that football should fall in line with them. The importance of contests on territorial basis cannot be stressed too strongly. They are intended to bring representatives from all parts of the country into close contact, which is bound to bring about a better understanding between them and strengthen their friendly relations. Then they are of a non-communal character. Instead of fanning communal feelings and rivalry between the various communities, as the communal tournaments do, they cement the relationship between the members of all castes and creeds. Harmony takes the place of discord—an essential factor in the growth of a healthy nation. On the top of it, it spreads the game to all parts of the land and generates a healthy rivalry between them. The effects of these tournaments are sure to be reflected in the solidarity Indian nation ere long.

It is but fitting that the competition should be associated with the name of the late Maharaja of Santosh. As President of the Indian Football Association of Calcutta for several years, he made every effort to stimulate interest among Indian teams in all parts of the country by inviting them to Calcutta to participate in the I. F. A. Shield Tournament. It was also due to his exertions to bring all the provincial associations under the control of one central organization that the present all-India body was formed. It was unfortunate that before he could be elected President of the national organisation he passed away. In grateful recognition of his services the I. F. A. offered a trophy in his memory and the A. I. F. F. promptly accepted it. It stands to the credit of Mr. D. Moir and Mr. E. J. Turner, President and Secretary respectively of the Federation, that they succeeded in launching this tournament without any difficulty.

Only nine associations were able to participate. Dacca could not do so on account of the communal disturbances within its area. The other associations had other difficulties to face. Want of finance must be one of them. None the less the tournament created a good deal of interest in the country and there is no doubt that those parts of India which could not take part in it will make greater efforts next year to have their full share in the competition. The I. F. A. deserve to be heartily congratulated on their magnificent success. As the home of Indian football Calcutta ought to be the first champions and they fully justified their title. Delhi became the runners-up. Perhaps the easy ties they had gave them the opportunity to reach the final stage. Nobody should, however, grudge their luck. Bombay did fairly well too to reach the Inter-Zone semi-final where they were beaten by the ultimate champions by a solitary goal. Now that the foundation of a national championship has been laid we hope it will grow from strength to strength every year and serve the purpose for which it has been inaugurated.

Frankly Speaking

Nazis And Turkey

Germany's plans of aggression against Turkey are, without question, fully proved by the documents, which the Russians have recently captured and published. But it is not surprising that the Turks should not have been unduly perturbed or alarmed by them. The Turks are right in believing that the maps and charts were prepared and issued by the German High Command before the conclusion of the Neutrality Pact. They are also not wrong in arguing that the day of German aggression is not yet. The German military machine is more or less bogged in Russia. And that too so seriously that the Nazis cannot afford any other adventure simultaneously, particularly an adventure against Turkey. For they realise well that, in the words of a Turkish Deputy "from any German desire which might conflict with Turkish neutrality war would soon be born." Meanwhile the Turks are wise in pressing on with preparations to meet any eventuality.

A Heartening Speech

As a tonic to the British people Mr. Harry Hopkins' broadcast from London matches some of the best efforts of Mr. Winston Churchill. And rightly so. Mr. Hopkins, who is President Roosevelt's Lease-and-Lend representative in Britain did not content himself with vague promises but explained how America was supplying Britain's urgent needs and how it meant to supply them in the future. Mr. Hopkins gave a list which was comprehensive and embraced almost every necessity of war from butter and cheese to bombers and ships. A passage is worth quoting here:

"Mr. Churchill has asked for the tools. I promise you they are coming. An endless assembly belt stretches from our western coast to Britain and to the Middle East and nothing will be allowed to interfere with the full efficiency of this supply line. The enormous amount of war material now 'enroute' will reach here safely."

This promise which has already begun to be fulfilled will hearten the British as it will dishearten the Nazis, particularly the American assurance that "the enormous amount of raw material now 'enroute' will reach here safely."

Smashing Success

A great battle which may be called the Battle of the Malta Convoy and which lasted for over three days and nights has ended in a smashing victory for the British. The British lost half a dozen aircraft, and a destroyer, two warships and a merchantman suffering some non-vital damage. On the other hand the Italians and Germans have lost more than 12 aircraft, possibly a submarine and certainly no fewer than 19 E-boats and smaller torpedo carrying craft. How important the convoy was shown by Mr Alexander's speech in which he announced that it was conveying "vital" war supplies as well as troops. The destination was not given by Mr. Alexander. But apparently it was Malta itself.

Planning Offensive?

If that is so, it is possible to understand that the base needs supplies even in the enormous quantities which the convoy carried. But why more troops for the garrison? As a British paper said months ago, Malta is the most strongly defended base in the whole of the British Empire. With their bitter experiences in conquering the utterly inadequately protected island of Crete the Germans, let alone Italians, ought, therefore, to shrink before the very idea of attempting an assault upon Malta. Is the strengthening of the garrison then merely an unnecessary measure of further protection or can it be that some kind of active initiative is being planned from Malta by the British themselves? We, of course, assume that the convoy was actually destined for Malta and that it has arrived there not "en route" to Egypt.

No Room For Over-Lapping

The question is being discussed what precisely are the respective functions of the National Defence Council and the Defence Advisory Committee of the Central Legislature and whether there will not be over-lapping in their work. Government have not yet vouchsafed any information on this point. If the members of these bodies know anything about it and the matter is not confidential, they may well throw some light on the point. Meanwhile one can, perhaps, surmise that there will not be much duplication as neither body will have much work to do.

What London Feels About War

By WICKHAM STEED (in a B. B. C. Talk)

In a struggle of these dimensions when news, true or false or partly true or partly false flies round the earth in a few seconds, one is apt to imagine that locality matters little, and that if one is sitting by a wireless set somewhere near the North Pole, one would have much the same impressions as if one was listening near the South Pole.

In theory it may be so; in practice it is different.

But then there is another side to the picture.

This struck me as a new note and a true note. We have conquered fear itself by overcoming the fear of being afraid. And if people elsewhere wish to understand how we look at things, how the element of locality affect our judgment, they might do well to bear in mind that fact that we are not afraid because we have looked death and destruction in the face and have overcome the fear of them.

It is this fact more than any other which makes Mr. Winston Churchill our best interpreter. If anybody thinks that in his speeches there is a touch of bravado, that he is putting it on or trying to make the best of a bad job, the judgment of that person about him and the British people will be hopelessly wrong.

The Prime Minister says well what we feel. And our victory over fear does not apply only to, the war itself, it applies equally to another kind of fear which might have been expected to show itself when Hitler's attack on Russia obliged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to become a belligerent on the Allied side.

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It might have been supposed that many, perhaps a majority, of the British people who are neither Communists nor Socialists would say, "It is all to the good no doubt that Nazi Germany and Communist Russia should be at loggerheads instead of working together, but if Russia helps us to beat the Germans, won't Communism become an awful danger? Shouldn't we fall out of the frying pan into the fire if we smash Nazism only to find that we have lifted Communism into the saddle?"

A few people, even in Britain, may have muttered something like this to themselves. But our people as a whole can never let the notion enter their heads. Mr. Winston Churchill, who be it remembered is the leader of the Conservatives, jumped in at once with his broadcast statement that whoever fights Hitler and Hitlerism is our friend, and will get all the help we can give.

Then came the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Pact in which the British and Russian Governments mutually undertake to render each other assistance and support of all kinds in the present war against Hitlerite Germany and further undertake that during this war they will neither negotiate nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement.

The importance of this pact was obvious.

The Pact, announced simultaneously in London and in Moscow, ought to knock these suspicions on the head and to break or blunt what Hitler and Goebbels may have hoped to make one of their most insidious weapons. Yet some doubters may have asked, "What, after all does this agreement amount to? It isn't a formal allianc and it doesn't mention alliance and it doesn't mention What is it exactly.?"

Once again the Prime Minister answered frankly and bluntly, "It is, of course, an alliance and the Russian people are now our allies." And Mr. Churchill repeated with approval the comment which he said. "General Smuts of South Africa had made with his usual commanding wisdom and which entirely represents the view of His Majesty's Government. His comment was. "Let no one say that we are now in league with the Communists and are fighting the battle of Communism. If Hitler, in his insane megalomania has driven Russia to fight him in self-defence, we bless her arms and wish her all success without for a moment identifying ourselves with her Communist creed."

The plain truth is that we don't ask the Russians to embrace what they may think our Capitalistic creed, and they don't ask us to embrace any Communistic creed. They are avowedly fighting a national war against an enemy who is also our enemy. They are not afraid of our so-called Capitalism and we are not afraid of their so-called Communism. We have got beyond fear.

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But how is the fighting going on the Eastern front? Events will show. All accounts, British, neutral and German, agree that the Russians are putting up a stubborn fight and that will take the Germans all their time to get the better of that dogged and powerful Russian resistance.

The British Military Mission now in Russia reports that the spirit of the Russian Air Force is extremely high, that the pilots and crews are eager to bring the enemy to battle wherever and whenever they can and that they are fighting well. Other trustworthy reports say that the Russian fighting spirit is entirely unbroken both at the front and behind the front.

Everywhere the great mass of the people are fighting what they call "A national war for the fatherland." And the Anglo-Russian alliance is applauded not only by the Moscow newspapers, it has been welcomed and praised in resolutions sent to Moscow from factories and farms throughout the immense Russian territory.

Germany on the contrary denounces it eagerly as a betrayal of Europe and declares that political circles in Berlin have never doubted that Churchill was ready at any time to betray Europe to Communism.

In view of Mr. Churchill's public record for a good many years this affirmation must have made a heavy draft even on German credulity.

Yet this is not the most striking or perhaps the most significant performance of the German official propaganda apparatus during the past few days. For unknown reasons it stated recently that a complete German victory was now assured, that Leningrad was immediately threatened, the occupation of Kiev imminent, and that there were no further natural or artificial barriers to the German army on the way to Moscow. Was this statement a wishful anticipation of events? Or was it issued to hearten the despondent German people?

More than one sign points in the latter direction, including neutral accounts of the really devastating effects of British air raids on German industrial centres as far east as the neighbourhood of Leipzig. Now we learn that these air raids are also giving Russia direct help by compelling the Germans to bring back to the West considerable numbers of their fighting craft which had been employed on the Russian front.

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The spirit of the German people may or may not be despondent but there can be no doubt that the spirit of Hitler's dupes and associates is a bit doleful. The Italians having lost Abyssinia and holding precariously on to Libya by the grace of Hitler, are not enjoying the British air raids on Na-

(Continued on page 9, col. 3)

JINNAH'S READING OF SAPRU CONFERENCE

Real Aim Is To Put All Pressure On British Government To Denounce And Condemn Pakistan, Says League Chief

BOMBAY, July 28.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued the following statement:—

"Little things please little minds. The Sapru Conference have either failed to understand the decision of His Majesty's Government, or else it suits them to misunderstand when they take the flattering unction to themselves in stating in the resolution that "they note with satisfaction that the original position taken up by His Majesty's Government and the Governor-General that unless there was an agreement between the major political parties in India, no progress was possible, has been abandoned."

No such declaration was made by His Majesty's Government. What His Majesty's Government have solemnly declared and what stands good so far, is "that no constitutional change, interim or final, will be undertaken by Parliament, unless there has been antecedent agreement not only between the geographical units but also between main social elements, both as to the method of framing the constitution and as to the constitution itself."

His Majesty's Government and the Viceroy made their offer — a concrete offer—of the expansion of the Executive Council and setting up of a Defence Advisory Council in August last to the Muslim League, within the framework of the present constitution, which accepted the position that there would be the majority of Indians.

WHY LEAGUE TURNED IT DOWN

That offer was not acceptable to the Muslim League on two grounds. Firstly that it was merely an inflation of the Executive Council and it did not give a real share in the authority and power of the Government and secondly, that in the event of the Congress agreeing to come in, the Muslim representatives should be equal in number to that of the Hindus, otherwise they should have the majority, as the main responsibility would fall on the Mussalmans of India.

DEPARTURE FROM AUGUST OFFER

What is really to be regretted is the departure from the original intention that the Executive Council was to have representatives of major political parties with a real share in the authority of the Government. But the Viceroy has now, instead, nominated a certain number of men to His Executive Council, explaining in the "communique" that as a result of the increased pressure of work during the war, it has been decided to enlarge the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India and it has been amplified by Mr. Amery in Parliament, "that no constitutional change is involved in these announcements," once more emphasising, that these changes are in no way concerned with the constitutional developments in India, and once more emphasising the previous statements of his, stating that "it has been made clear that constitutional changes in India are quite impracticable, while the British Empire are engaged in the vital struggle for their existence," and that "agreement between major political parties and interests in India are of fundamental consideration of any new constitutional scheme." Nevertheless, this decision, it should be realised, will block the way of any scheme of associating representatives of the political parties with real power and authority even within the framework of the present constitution.

MOVE AGAINST PAKISTAN

The real aim and object of the Sapru Conference is to put all pressure upon the British Government and the Viceroy to go back on their solemn declaration of the 8th of August last and get them to denounce and condemn the Muslim League proposal for Pakistan. I am confident that the British Government will not budge from their solemn declaration and promise, because it will involve the grossest breach of faith with the Muslim India, and secondly any such attempt will be resisted by the Muslims of India with all the power that they can command.

It is wickedly represented that the Muslim League is anti-Hindu movement, simply because the Muslim League firmly believe that the only solution of India's constitutional problem lies in the partition of India as proposed by them. It has no designs on Hindu India. On the contrary, it wishes well and God-speed to Hindu India to manage vast territories which their homelands, and let us manage our homelands where we are in a majority. On the other hand, a large section of the Hindu leaders, openly stand for Hindudom. Hindu Raj, Hindu Nation, buy Hindu and support Hindu industries and commerce, and their design is to keep the Musalmans under the domination of Hindu Raj, and this is their conception of united democratic and national India. Some of the leaders of this school of thought and the leading members of the Hindu Mahasabha, Mr Savarkar and Dr. Moonje, who recently threatened the British Government that if a Muslim Defence Minister is appointed, the Hindus will consider it an act of hostility towards Hindu India, are prominent stars of this so-called non-party conference.

RETORT TO JAYAKAR

With regard to Mr. Jayakar's retort to the League Leader as reported in the Press about his criticism that the organisers of the conference were like the Dutch Army only Generals, Mr. Jayakar was not then one of the conference. He is a new recruit, and I am glad of his admission, coming as it does from such a high judicial authority, that it is so. But it comes with a very ill grace from a man of his career to taunt some of those who have deserted the Muslim League, when he himself has deserted more than one party during his political career, not at first blast but at first whiff. May I remind Mr. Jayakar of the saying that one swallow does not make a summer" —United Press.

TETE-A-TETE

Here are some gems of scintillating eloquence dropped at the Poona Conference. They more or less constitute their own comment:—

I

THE RT. HON. M. R. JAYAKAR on the conference 'vis-a-vis' the Viceroy's Council: "The position of the Conference was something like visitors to a wedding, who disapproved of the match but could not help it. *They had no right to pronounce a verdict on the propriety of the wedding*" (our italics).

II

DITTO: The relegation of the portfolio of "Indians Overseas" to Mr. Aney was "grotesque and ludicrous."

III

SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN hoped that the new members would do their best and would press for the transfer of other portfolios.

IV

MR. V. D. SAVARKAR: He had no doubt that the time would come when the British Government would accept the demand of the Conference provided the pressure was kept up and the present turn of the war also continued."

V

DR. B. S. MOONJE: "He warned the President (Dr. Sapru) against any idea of appeasement in dealing with the communal problem. It would be a tragedy if any appeasement policy was pursued."

* * * *

Mr. Aney assures his critics that every grain of truth in their criticisms "will be utilised by me in the discharge of my duties."

Then he had better have a large granary added to his new official home.

* * * *

All-India Radio has lost no time in popularising the V for victory campaign...."

—Anglo-India.

We are profoundly thrilled every time our many neighbours tune in to A.I.R. for news bulletins

* *

This, by the way, reminds us of a friend who called on us the other day and loudly knocked the V code on the door.

As soon as his pain had subsided we heartily congratulated him on his self-inflicted rap on the knuckles.

* * *

It is suggested that Britain would not oblige Hitler by taking "spectacular action" against Japan.

The same convincing explanation would have been given by Mr. Chamberlain for declining to protect British trousers in Tientsin.

* * *

In a message to his nation, the Japanese Finance Minister says: "People must not be dismayed at the action of the United States in freezing Japanese assets but must place all their faith in their own Government."

Which Government having frozen their own assets has now, for a number of years, been melting them away in enormous quantities.

* * *

M. Lozovsky's reference to the Russo-German front as "a gigantic and continuous Verdun" made us shiver for one long and horrible moment.

We had forgotten that Marshal Petain of Vichy was quite a different man from General Petain of Verdun.

* * * *

"What do you think of this war?" asked the recruit:

"I think it's a wait-and-see war!" replied his companion.

"What do you mean by that?"

"Well, Goering's got the weight, while Churchill's got the seal!"

* * *

According to a Japanese diplomat, Japan's entry into Indo-China was a peaceful step.

Suppose some one wanted similarly to enter Japan.

* * * *

"I wonder if he will love me when I'm old?"

"You'll know pretty soon now, dear."

Permaneni Settlement Must Go

Bengal Land Revenue Commission's Report Before Assembly

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The report of the Bengal Land Revenue Commission was discussed in the Bengal Legislative Assembly to-day.

Before the Government motion to discuss the report was taken up, Mr. Jalaluddin Hashemy (Krishak Proja Party in opposition) rising on a point of order maintained that the motion was out of order under the Rules of Business of the House inasmuch as it did not place any definite issue before the House for its consideration. He contended that the procedure suggested by Government, would be quite unparliamentary.

The Speaker maintained that it was quite Parliamentary to take up matters of public policy merely for Parliamentary discussion and far from disallowing the motion we welcomed the procedure suggested by Government as that would give an opportunity to Government to know different points of view on the question before Government took any decision.

He pointed out that recently war questions were discussed in the Mother of Parliament without any vote being taken.—

Four Reforms Suggested

The main recommendation of the Commission may be divided into four heads viz.,

State acquisition of all Zamindaries and rent-receiving interests above the lowest grade of cash-paying under-Raiyats.

Imposition of agricultural income-tax.

Tenancy reforms, and

Measures for improving the economic condition of the cultivators.

Of these the first two are of primary importance and the other two more or less ancillary to the former.

The majority of the Commission have reached the conclusion (from which a minority of the Commission have dissented) that whatever may have been the justification of the Permanent Settlement in 1793, it is no longer suitable to the conditions of the present time and that the Permanent Settlement and the Zamindari system should be replaced by a Raiyatwari system.

They have, therefore, recommended that legislation should be introduced enabling the Government to acquire the interests of all rent-receivers down to the actual cultivator of the soil in all revenue-free, permanently and temporarily settled estates. The minority hold the view that State acquisition would not only be a hazardous experiment financially but that it is also undesirable for social and economic reasons.

STATE PURCHASE SCHEME

The majority recommend that compensation should be paid to landlords and tenure-holders for the purchase of their interests at a flat rate, the rate which has received more support than any other being ten times the annual net profit of the proprietors and tenure-holders. The State acquisition scheme, as recommended by the majority, would on the basis of ten years purchase, cost Rs. 98 crores which, it is recommended, should be raised by floating a loan. Compensation should be paid in cash; otherwise in bonds redeemable after sixty years.

The Commission further calculates that on the basis of ten years purchase, the State will have an additional income of two crores 23 lakhs annually from land during the period in which it will have to meet the interest and sinking fund charges on the loan to be floated to give effect to the State acquisition scheme. It may be noted that the present revenue of the Government from land is two crores forty-one lakhs annually.

TAX FARM INCOME

The majority have recommended the imposition of a tax on agricultural income as a transitional measure, if the scheme of State acquisition is carried out, and as a permanent measure, if it is not.

In moving that the report of the Commission be discussed Hon. Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy Revenue Minister, pointed out that the object of the motion tabled by Government was to afford an opportunity to the House to express its opinion on the far-reaching recommendations of the Land Revenue Commission affecting the life of over 80 per cent of the people of this Province so that Government might in framing their policy take into consideration the views expressed by the popular representatives.

The Minister made it clear that Government at this stage did not desire to express their own opinion on the recommendations because their idea was to ascertain their (members') views and then to form, modify or re-cast their opinion on the different issues in the light of their views with due regard to the financial, administrative, social and economic implications of the proposals.

Asking the House to proceed to discuss the matter with the full sense of responsibility that the subject deserved.

The Minister remarked: "You can make or mar the future of your Province by your wise or unwise decision on this question".—A. P.

GORAKHPUR CONVICTIONS

Town Congress Chief Gets Two Years' Rigorous Imprisonment

GORAKHPUR, July 26.

Mr. Hiralal Varma, President of the Gorakhpur Town Congress Committee, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 under the Defence of India Rules. Mr. Brigunath Chatruvedi, Vice-President of the Gorakhpur District Congress Committee, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 and Mr. Sarju Prasad Misra to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Shyama Charan Sastry, the third "Sanchalak" of the Gorakhpur D.C.C., was awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 150 under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Bengal Govt Releases Ten Terrorists

Satyagraha Arrests And Convictions In Provinces

CALCUTTA, July 28.

A Press 'communique' issued by the Government of Bengal this evening states that in their 'communique', dated the 14th November, 1925, the Government of Bengal had announced that forty terrorist prisoners, recommended for conditional release, would be released at any time upon their accepting the conditions described by the Government. Orders were issued accordingly, and ten of these convicts have since been released.

NO CONDITIONS IMPOSED

The 'communique' adds that the conditional release has recently been reconsidered and the Government have come to the conclusion that the conditions in which it was justified no longer obtain. In the remaining thirty cases, the Government have accordingly decided to withdraw for the present, the concession of premature release upon conditions.—A.P.

Appeal By 13 Satyagrahis

GORAKHPUR, July 28.

"In the notice the accused has actually put down the slogan which was to be used and I consider that the writing of the slogan certainly amounted to doing an act preparatory to the shouting of the slogan," with these remarks Mr. V. Bhargava, District and Sessions Judge of Gorakhpur, dismissed an appeal preferred by 13 Congressmen against their conviction by the Lower Court.

The Judge agreed with the contention of the accused counsel that mere giving of a notice of intention to offer Satyagraha did not amount to an act preparatory to the commission of a prejudicial act but held that there were other circumstances which proved that an act preparatory had been committed.

If "the slogan which was actually written out in the notice by the accused had been shouted by him subsequently," he continued "it is certain that he would have been guilty of a prejudicial act." Therefore the writing of the slogan amounted to an act preparatory to its shouting.—A. P.

CONGRESSMAN SAHI RELEASED

GORAKHPUR, July 28.

In another Satyagraha case the Sessions Judge set aside the conviction and sentence of Mathura Prasad Sahi, who had been convicted because he expressed his intention to offer Satyagraha to a second person.

The Judge observed: "The mere expression of an intention to another individual that he intends to commit an offence cannot be said to be doing an act preparatory to the commission of an offence.

The accused did not actually go beyond the stage of expressing his intention. He did not actually do any act that would have facilitated or prepared the way for the commission of an offence.

I therefore hold that the accused has been wrongly convicted and set aside the conviction".—A. P.

Almora's Quota

ALMORA, July 26.

Enquiries at the office of the District Magistrate show that 401 Congressmen have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment upto now in the District of Almora since the commencement of Satyagraha. Only six Satyagrahis gave notices of their intention to offer Satyagraha during the last two months of whom only one was arrested.—A. P.

Kisan Worker Detained

LUCKNOW, July 28.

Mr. Chandra Bhushan Shukla, General Secretary of the Provincial Kisan Sangh and Congress Socialist Party, was arrested on Sunday while he was addressing a public meeting, says a report received from Rae Barreily.

He is being detained under Sec 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Punjab M. L. A. Released

LAHORE, July 26.

Lala Dev Raj Sethi, M.L.A. was released from the Gujrat Special Jail this morning on the expiry of his term of imprisonment.

He was originally sentenced to two years and nine months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of delivering two alleged objectionable speeches, but on an "amicus curiae" application filed by the High Court Bar Association Mr. Justice Skemi reduced the sentence to nine months.

Mr. Sethi reached Lahore this afternoon.—A. P.

Ahrar Worker Released

PESHAWAR, July 28.

Maulvi Lutfullah, a teacher of a local school and an Ahrar worker, who had been convicted and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment under Defence of India Rules on May 28, has been released subject to an undertaking that he will not participate in any anti-Government or subversive movement.—A. P.

4 More Satyagrahis Released

BOMBAY, Monday.

Four more Satyagrahis arrested and detained without trial in February and March under Defence of India Rules were released, yesterday, from the Thana Jail.

They are: Messrs. M. R. Jayawant, Thukaram Sonu Ghorpade, Kesarichand Shah and Nuruddin Ansari.

Santa Cruz Congress Committee President To Offer Satyagraha

Mrs. Gangaben Patel, President of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee, is scheduled to offer Satyagraha, at Santa Cruz, it is learnt, on Thursday.

Mrs. Patel is also a councillor of the Bandra Municipality, Vice-President of the Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal", member of the Managing Committee of the "Bombay Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal" and the editor of a monthly called the "G. H S M Patrika," edited and published in Bombay. She is also an active member of several other women's organisations.

AHMEDABAD KHAKSAR WORKER RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

About hundred Khaksars were released include Ahmedabad Khaksar worker Janab Jeaval.

SIKH ARRESTED FOR "NISHAN SAHILE"

LAHORE, July 28.

A Nihang Sikh was arrested today in Lahore under the Arms Act for alleged possession of a "Nishan Sahib", which has recently been declared an arm by the Lahore High Court.—A. P.

2 NAZI DESTROYERS, 1 SUBMARINE AND 2 TRANSPORTS SUNK

(Continued From Page 1)

As soon as the Germans enter a forest they meet a withering fire from the Russians in trees here, there and everywhere."

BADLY TRAPPED

Another difficulty, the correspondent continues, is that the

"Soviet forts constructed as a part of the landscape are so well camouflaged that they are easily overlooked. The ground in front is sown with mines."

Describing an attack on one such fort the correspondent says: "Russian fire was first opened from neighbouring farm buildings so that the Germans thought that the fort was abandoned. When they approached more closely a murderous blast of machine-gun fire opened from the fort itself. Only after German artillery shooting at a hundred yards range opened a breach in the fort's walls were the Germans able to enter.

Even then the dangers were not ended as the Russian forts often are constructed in three floors with numerous underground passages

One Russian posted at the entrance told the Germans that they had nothing to fear as the few surviving Russians were anxious to surrender. The Germans entering unsuspecting were met with fierce fire inside and only captured the fort after killing every Russian defender."—Reuter.

NAZI DIVISION ANNIHILATED

Advance Halted On All Sectors

MOSCOW, July 28.

A Soviet Communique issued early on Monday morning states "fighting continued on Sunday in the Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir directions. No important engagement is reported from the other sectors.

Our air force co-operated with the land forces and attacked enemy units and carried out operations against his aerodromes. In the course of Saturday our air force destroyed 104 German aircraft, the majority of which were destroyed on enemy aerodromes. We lost 12 aeroplanes.

According to completed data during the raid on Moscow on Saturday night eight German planes, not six as previously reported, were shot down.

NAZI DESTROYERS SUNK.

During Saturday our air force and vessels of the Baltic Fleet decorated with the order of the Red Flag sank two enemy destroyers, one submarine, two transports loaded with fuel and put out of action a coast guard vessel.

HOW ENEMY DIVISION WAS WIPED OUT.

One German infantry division has been annihilated. The following are the details of this action:—

One of the Fascist divisions newly arrived on the front launched an offensive against our troops. The commander of our formation decided to hold this division and to encircle it in order to wipe it out completely.

At the end of the first day the Germans no longer offered resistance to the energetic attack of our troops. They were compelled to adopt defensive tactics and dig themselves in. At that moment tanks and mechanised infantry completed the encirclement of the enemy.

Early in the morning a squadron of Soviet bombers flew over the German division. Hundreds of bombs were dropped on the Fascists. The enemy brought their artillery into action employing anti-tank and other guns and made a desperate attempt to break through the encirclement, but everywhere he encountered artillery and machine-gun fire. Our anti-tank guns destroyed 20 German tanks and light armoured cars. Several frontal attacks were launched by the Germans in an attempt to save the division from its inevitable fate, but all were repulsed with enormous losses to the enemy. The fire and resistance of the encircled division weakened every hour.

At the end of the second day's fighting our troops assumed the offensive. Our tank units annihilated the remnants of the enemy batteries and machine-guns. Our tanks and brave infantrymen hurled themselves against a unit of the German infantry division. Tanks going at full speed crushed and machine-gunned at point blank range Fascist soldiers.

4,000 Nazis Killed

According to preliminary reports 4,000 German officers and soldiers found their graves on the field of battle. Our stretcher bearers picked up about 3,000 and some hundreds wounded. A large number of prisoners was taken.

Several dozen tanks, a large number of lorries and motor cycles, 40 anti-tank guns, 12 heavy guns and eight light guns and twenty mine throwers were destroyed. The rest of the annihilated division fled in panic".

A Gigantic Verdun

"We cannot yet give particulars about the vast Smolensk battle, but we shall do it as soon as we have finally beaten the Germans there", declared the Vice-President of the Information Board, M. Lozovsky, at a press conference on Sunday, writes "Reuter's" Correspondent in Moscow

"It is a battle that will be studied for many years", he added:

M. Lozovsky described the Russo-German front as a gigantic and continuous Verdun.

Speaking of the raids on Moscow he reiterated that only a small percentage of the German planes broke through to Moscow and most of them perished.

He thought the Germans could not keep it up.

Remarking on the fact that many German bombers were brought down near Moscow with much petrol aboard, he said that the Germans were mostly obliged to operate from distant bases. Any new aerodromes near the front being subject to continuous Russian bombings involving the destruction of German machines.

Reverting to the land war, M. Lozovsky said, "We inflict enormous casualties in killed and wounded and also take many prisoners".

He also declared that details would shortly be given of the surrender of an entire Slovak mechanised regiment.

"Blitzkrieg Is Wash Out"

"The Blitzkrieg is a wash-out", he added:

"When we declared in the days following the surprise attack that the loss of certain territories was not vital, some people thought that we exaggerated. But the Soviet Union with tens of industrial centres can afford to lose a small proportion of territory." I asked M. Lozovsky for particulars of the bombing of the Ploesti pipe-line, the centre of the Rumanian oilfields, he smiled saying "Ploesti, there is nothing left but the name".—Reuter.

Battle Of Smolensk

Nearing Successful End, Claims Berlin

LONDON, July 28.

A German 'communique' to-day claims: "The battle of Smolensk is nearing successful conclusion and all attempts to prevent annihilation of the encircled Soviet forces were frustrated."

It claims also further progress in the Ukraine and on the Finnish Front.—Reuter.

BERLIN DENIES MOSCOW REPORT

BERLIN, July 28.

The Official German News Agency to-night issued a denial from "competent quarters" of the Moscow announcement that secret documents had been taken from German troops showing that "Hitler planned an attack on Turkey." Such documents, it was declared, do not exist.—Reuter.

RED MISSION MEETS U. S. STAFF CHIEF

LONDON, July 28.

The Moscow radio announced that the Russian Military Mission to the United States was to-day introduced in Washington to Mr. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State. After a meeting lasting half an hour, the Mission had a conference with the Chief of Staff of the United States Army.—Reuter.

Algeciras Satrap Visits Gort

GIBRALTAR, July 28.

The friendliest atmosphere characterized the first visit to Lord Gort of the newly-appointed Governor of Algeciras, Gen. Don Fernando Barron Y. Oritz. A guard of honour was mounted and naval, military and air force staffs and Colonial Government officials were present. The Governor was given a seventeen gun salute upon his arrival and departure.—Reuter.

DE GAULLE'S ASSURANCE TO LEBANON

LONDON, July 28.

"It is right, just and practical to establish real sovereignty and independence of the Lebanon not only for the sake of the Lebanon but for the sake of France herself," declared Gen. De Gaulle in a speech at Beirut.—Reuter.

Ill Luck For Il Duce's Miniature Navy

LONDON, July 28.

IT WAS OFFICIALLY STATED IN LONDON LAST NIGHT THAT ALL THE EIGHT SMALL ITALIAN TORPEDO-CARRYING MOTOR-BOATS WHICH ATTACKED MALTA WERE DESTROYED TOGETHER WITH NINE OF THE ESCORTING E-BOATS".

ROME ADMITS

The loss of two Italian torpedo-carrying motor boats, which unsuccessfully attacked Malta on Saturday, has been admitted by the official Italian News Agency. According to the Agency the motorboats were involved in an engagement with "a formation of light enemy vessels", in which Italian planes also participated.

TWO ROME AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN

CAIRO:—To-day's R.A.F Middle East 'communique' says: "R.A.F. fighter aircraft intercepted two Savoia 79s off Malta yesterday and shot down both in flames fifty miles out to sea.

RAID ON BENGHAZI

Heavy bombers again raided Benghazi harbour during the night of July 26/27 and obtained hits on the moles and Julian Point."

AT TOBRUK

A British Middle East 'communique' issued to-day states, "In Tobruk the Australian patrol remained in the positions captured during the 26th and finally withdrew on Saturday night after inflicting further casualties on the enemy. After dark on Saturday three strong enemy patrols approached our lines. This half-hearted attempt at retaliatory raiding was driven off by rifle fire alone with no casualties to our own troops.

In the frontier area two strong enemy patrols of all arms circulated during yesterday afternoon in a south-westerly direction. After being engaged throughout by our mobile troops both the columns were finally forced to withdraw.

In Syria all is quiet."—Reuter.

'BLITZ' COMES BACK TO LONDON

LONDON, July 28.

The thirty-two nights lull in air raids which London had been having ended in the early hours of this morning when a number of German aircraft dropped bombs in the Metropolitan area.

An Air Ministry 'communique' issued this morning states: "There was considerable enemy activity over south-east England and London area last night but it was not on a heavy scale. In London area some damage was done and there were a number of casualties. It is known that at least one enemy aircraft was destroyed during the night."

THREE ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED

Three enemy aircraft are now known to have been destroyed in the raids on this country last night, when there was considerable activity over south-east England and London area.

ATTACKS ON LONDON

It was the first attack on London for eleven weeks, except for a few bombs on the outskirts early in June. Enemy planes were not numerous although the attack was sharp. Bombs were dropped in several areas and a number of people were killed and injured in a residential area. Six are feared to be missing in a house, which received a direct hit. R.A.F. night fighters were active and a heavy and well directed barrage was put up, which seemed to keep away all but a few of the raiders.

An air raid alert was sounded at an early hour this morning followed by gunfire.

R.A.F. AWARDS

Daring bomber crews who carried out a daylight raid on Bremen from a height of fifty feet are among the list of R.A.F. awards just issued. Bombers flew through the balloon barrage and in the face of heavy ground fire attacked the centre of the town. A pilot officer and four sergeants, who participated in this exploit, are included among the awards. Three of the sergeants were wounded but remained at their posts.

Several successful night fighters are also included in the list.

DUNKIRK DOCKS BOMBED

An Air Ministry 'communique' states: "Operations by aircraft of the Bomber Command were restricted last night by unfavourable weather but a small force was dispatched to Dunkirk, where the docks were attacked. Aircraft of the Fighter Command attacked enemy aerodromes in Northern France during the night.

One aircraft of the Bomber Command is missing from these operations.

Three enemy bombers were destroyed in raids on this country."—Reuter.

but brakes alone will not stop a car in an emergency—the tyres must grip and hold the road. *TYRES WITH TEETH*—incorporating THE GREATEST SAFETY FACTOR IN TYRE HISTORY—secure maximum braking efficiency, yet cost no more than ordinary tyres.

SAVE FOR VICTORY BRITISH WAR SAVINGS MOVEMENT ASK YOUR BANK

DUNLOP

THE ONLY TYRES WITH TEETH

D.K 221

Need Of Revision Of Indo-Burma Agreement

Madras All-Party Meeting's Protest: Sir Mohamed Usman's Plea To India Govt.

MADRAS, July 28.

"The recent Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement is highly detrimental to Indian interests and has caused great dissatisfaction in all circles," observed Sir Mohamed Usman, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, presiding over the all-party meeting held this evening at the Gokhale Hall to protest against the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement.

NOT RIGHT PROCEDURE

It was unfortunate, said Sir Mohamed, that the Government of India did not care to take the people into confidence at any of the stages through which the negotiations leading to the agreement had passed. The Baxter Committee report which provided the material and basis for the agreement was in the hands of the Government as early as October, 1940. He asked why was this important document withheld from the public until the Agreement itself was brought to light.

The appointment of the Indian Delegation consisting entirely of officials, he said, was quite against the spirit of the times. The right course would have been to include non-officials also as members of the Delegation.

Some of the provisions of the Agreement, he held, were "very hard on Indians" and he pleaded for the early revision of the Agreement in the best interests of the both the countries.

He trusted that the Government of India would not hesitate to take necessary steps in that direction.

Concluding Sir Mohamed said: "Indians have a very real and abiding interest in the prosperity of Burma and any agreement between the two countries should not miss the fundamentals that would make for the happy relationship between the two peoples of India and Burma."—A. P.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES

Standing Committee To Meet In Bombay

LAHORE, July 28.

An important meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes has been convened by His Highness the Chancello of the Chamber of Princes in Bombay on August 4, according to a message from Dalhousie. The meeting is expected to consider "inter alia", the latest political situation in the country as i affects the Indian states, including the constitution of the National Defence Council.—A. P.

Bengal Hindu Sabha And Viceroy's Council

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The policy of the British Government in the matter of expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council was criticised at a meeting of the Bengal Hindu Sabha (as distinct from the provincial Hindu Mahasabha), held yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Bankim Chandra Bhattacharjee, working president of the Sabha.

The Sabha was of the opinion that the Government had failed to satisfy the demand of the people inasmuch as the nominees were not such as to command the confidence of any popular group in the Central Legislative Assembly and that there was no devolution of power.—A. P.

Malguzar Hanged

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, July 28.

Charged with causing the death of two persons in an open fight in village Singpore, in the Narsinghpur sub-division, Gaya Prasad Chowdhri, a petty malguzar, who was sentenced to death by the Additional Sessions Judge of Narsinghpur and whose sentence was confirmed by the High Court in appeal has been hanged in the local Central Jail.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

The appointment of Mr. M. C. Chagla to the bench seems to be a most popular appointment, judging from the comments of several persons I have met. Apart from being a very able man, Mr. Chagla is also very young and it is a relief to see young men in high places in an age in which the older generation has made a veritable hash of the world. Congratulations, Mr. Justice Chagla! I know you'll justify the confidence the younger generation has in you.

* * *

A certain titled gentleman who has figured in the Half-Column is reported to have said: "Well, he (i.e., "Dim") has had his say about us artistocrats, now I suppose he'll come to attack the middle class and then you'll know." I immediately looked up my Oxford Dictionary, but no meaning of the word "aristocrat" fitted in with my conception of the gentleman in question. Besides, no man is an aristocrat who calls himself one. (There would have been a strike of all my Gestapo agents, if I didn't put this news in. So I'm helpless really).

* * * *

If the Railway Companies would like to encourage the "V" campaign they should first take it off the wagons which are so marked because they are unfit for anything other than coaling. Am I right?

* * * *

In yesterday's "Chronicle" I find on page 8 a headline which reads: "Expansion of Council — and after" and facing this is an advertisement on page 9 which says: "Nothing like Cicfa for eradicating, indigestion, flatulence, acidity" This preparation should, therefore, sell well at Simla!

* * * *

Question that is asked in India —"How many persons were approached and canvassed for the Viceroy's Expanded Council, who declined the honour before they came to the present set of nominees who accepted?" How many likewise were approached for the Defence Committee?

* * * *

Bad journalism — An "A. P." message says that the Viceroy had tea at the Bhopal Palace and doesn't mention whether he took milk and how many lumps of sugar. What are the Directors of Information doing?

Some of the "non-Party" leaders who attended the Poona Conference: (L. to R.) Dr. B. S. Moonje, Sardar Sant Singh, Mr. K. Srinivasan (Editor, "The Hindu"), Sir T. B. Sapru, Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan (Editor, "Swadeshamitran") Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan, Sir S. Radhakrishnan and Mr. Venkatrama Sastri.

Master Krishna Fulambrikar, the well-known musician of Maharashtra was honoured and presented with a purse by his numerous admirers, at St. Xavier's College hall on Sunday. He is seen here to the right of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided on the occasion.

ADJOURNMENT RULED OUT

Congress Member's Move In Bengal Council On Soaring Prices

CALCUTTA, July 28.

In the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, the President, Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra ruled out of order an adjournment motion given notice of by Mr. Lalit Chandra Das (Congress), in order to discuss the situation which had arisen "out of Government's failure to adopt measures to alleviate the distress of the people of the province due to the inadequate supply and consequent high prices" of the very necessities of life, including rice, which was now sold at Rs. 7-8 per maund.—A. P.

ANEY INVITES CRITICISM!

Does Not Expect General Approval Of Office Acceptance

YEOTMAL, July 28.

Speaking at an 'At Home' given last evening Mr. M. S. Aney remarked: "I do not expect universal approval of my acceptance of office. Some may differ and criticise me in bitter language but I claim to possess the faculty of sifting truth and, therefore, the more heartily welcome and relish hostile criticism, the more fearlessly it is worded. I assure my critics that every grain of truth in such criticisms will be utilised by me in the discharge of my duties."—A. P.

Dr. B. C. Roy was given a lunch eon party at the Taj by Dr. A. S. Erulkar. Most members of the All-India Medical Council were present.

Congress Plan For Security

Submitted To Sind Govt. For Maintaining Internal Order

KARACHI, July 28.

The "United Press" learns that the Congress authorities in Sind have prepared an elaborate and all embracing scheme for internal security in the Province.

The scheme has beeen submitted to the Provincial Government for adoption.

According to the scheme, which is estimated to entail Rs. 30,00,000, it is contemplated to strengthen the Police force in the Province by opening new Police Stations and linking them by telephone with the mobile Police guarding the frontiers.

The Provincial Government, which proposes to reorganise the Police force in Sind, is understood to be giving due consideration to the scheme.—United Press.

GANGADHARRAO URGES PROPER PUBLICATION

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande has addressed the following letter to the Collector of Belgaum:—

Kindly allow me to approach you on the subject of Electoral Rolls for the voters of the Legislature of the Belgaum District.

I am informed that in the three Talukas of Belgaum, Khanapur and Chikodi Provisional Rolls have been published in Marathi only. This means considerable inconvenience to a vast number of Kannada speaking voters in these Talukas. I beg to suggest that these Talukas being more or less bilingual the Rolls be published in both Kannada and Marathi. The following facts will, I hope, bear out the justice of my suggestion.

In Khanapur the eastern zone which is more populous than the western is wholly Kannada speaking. I understand the number of D.L.B. Primary Schools in Kannada and Marathi is equal in this Taluka as well as in Chikodi Taluka. Moreover the mother-tongue of Lingayats and Jains who dominate Chikodi Taluka is Kannada. In Belgaum Town there is a large number of Kannada speaking population and consequently the Municipal voters' lists are published in both the languages. The eastern part of Belgaum Taluka again is predominantly Kannada.

I am sure that these facts will convince you of the injustice and the inconvenience that would be caused to the vast number of Kannada speaking voters by the non-publication of the Rolls in that language. I find that the date for the final publication has been postponed and there is ample time to get the Rolls printed in both the languages as suggested above.

The consideration of a little additional expenditure, I think, need not stand in the way of doing justice to thousands of voters in whose interest the lists are published. In any case the Government should follow the principle they laid down in respect of the D.L.B. lists in 1938. I learn that each village in these Talukas was classified according to its predominant language and Rolls for each individual village were printed in its predominant language. But so far as Belgaum Town is concerned it is absolutely necessary that lists in both the languages should be published as the population consists of people speaking both the languages in a considerable degree.

I hope, you will favourably consider these suggestions and pass necessary orders.

Uday Shanker's Bombay Visit

To Give Performances And Open A Short Winter Course

ALMORA, July 28.

Uday Shanker, accompanied by his troupe, will pay a visit to Bombay in December next for a two weeks' performance.

He will open a winter course in Bombay for six weeks from the first week of January for the students of that part of the country, interested in dance, who cannot join the summer course in Almora owing to some difficulties.

Shanker will take with him all his 'Gurus', prominent among them being Shankaran Nambudri, expert in Kathakali dance, and Amobi Singh, an expert in Manipuri dance.—United Press.

(Mr. Birse, the Administrator of Uday Shanker Centre, is in Bombay to make arrangements in this connection and is staying at the Majestic Hotel.)

A scheme for starting a Cadet Corps at the Holkar College has just been sanctioned by Government. The required number of muzzle loaders with the necessary ammunition for the Training Corps will be supplied by the Military Department of the State. The scheme will come into effect from 1st October 1941.

How do you choose face powder?

This is the question you should ask

When you are choosing your face powder, there is one terribly important question you should always ask, "*Does this powder contain any materials which swell when moistened?*"

You see, it is impossible to prevent tiny grains of powder getting into your pores. Once there, they become moist. If there are materials in these grains of powder which swell when moistened, then the pores are forced open. Once opened, the pores will remain permanently enlarged.

CHERISH A SHAPELY NOSE

This is particularly important with the pores of your nose. They are larger than other pores, and to allow face powder which swells to enlarge them still further will ruin the shapeliest of noses.

Coty "Air Spun" powder contains no materials that swell. There's not the slightest risk of causing enlarged pores with Coty "Air Spun."

So beware—be wise—be sure you get Coty "Air Spun" face powder.

MORE SUBTLE SHADES

Ask to see the full range of Coty "Air Spun" shades. The "Air Spun" process gives you many subtle shades that simply can't be got in ordinary powder. Particularly becoming are Naturelle and Rachel.

Coty "AIR SPUN"

the FACE POWDER that stays on better

Price Lists on application.

Sole Agents for Coty (England) Ltd., M.G. Shahani & Co., Karachi.

O.50

MUTT AND JEFF—At Least Jeff Ought to Get Back the Nickel He Tipped the Operator — By BUD FISHER

HELLO, OPERATOR! I DEPOSITED FIVE CENTS. GIMME CENTRAL 1776 AND HERE'S AN EXTRA NICKEL FOR YOURSELF!
NOW LISTEN, DELORES, HONEY! YOU SAID YOU WOULD MEET ME HERE AT NINE AND I WAITED FOUR HOURS AND--
SO WHAT? AND IF THAT'S THE WAY YOU FEEL ABOUT IT YOU NEEDN'T SPEAK TO ME ANY MORE! GOOD-BYE!
O.K.! GOOD-BYE! HELLO - OPERATOR! OPERATOR!
WHAT IS IT, SIR?
PLEASE RETURN MY NICKEL, PLEASE!
I'M SORRY, SIR, BUT YOU WERE CONNECTED WITH YOUR PARTY!
YEH, BUT WE HAD AN ARGUMENT!!

For the Blood, Veins, Arteries and Heart

Elasto

REGISTERED The Wonder Tablet

Take It — and Stop Limping!

LEG aches and pains soon vanish when 'Elasto' is taken. Bad blood and anaemic conditions are quickly overcome, skin troubles clear up, leg wounds become clean and healthy and quickly heal, inflammation and irritation are soothed, piles disappear, rheumatism simply fades away, and the whole system is braced and strengthened. This is not magic, *although the relief does seem magical*; it is the natural result of revitalised blood and improved circulation brought about by 'Elasto,' *the tiny tablet with wonderful healing powers.*

Write NOW for interesting Booklet explaining this new science of Natural Healing—*and make the discovery of a lifetime!* or we will send you V.P.P a supply of 'Elasto,' with Booklet enclosed. Price Rs. 2 or Rs. 3.12 (double quantity), on request.

The Agent, 'Elasto' (Dept. 6K), P.O. Box 208, Bombay. 18140

An English Remedy of Highest Repute

Jupiter Shows Reduction Of Expenses

Policy Of Progressive Expansion For Current Year

The following speech was delivered by Seth Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau at the annual meeting of the Jupiter General Insurance Company held on Monday:—

Gentlemen,

The Report and Accounts of the Company have been in your hands for some time, and I shall, with your permission, take them as read.

You will have noted that the premium income in the Fire Department of Rs. 8,86,994-3-7 is about two lakhs of Rupees less than that for the year 1939, and about four lakhs of Rupees less than that for the year 1938. The chief reason for the fall in the Fire income is due to the curtailment of our activities in the United States of America. Our net premium revenue in the United States for the 3 years 1937, 1938 and 1939 was Rs. 6,76,763-7-7, Rs. 4,99,103-11-9 and Rs. 3,19,596-1-9 respectively. This source of revenue is now no longer available to us as we have decided to withdraw from America as from the 31st December, 1939. As I explained to you at our last meeting, our American business was discontinued as the result of a detailed investigation which definitely showed that the business was not remunerative to the Company. Due to our withdrawal from America we had to return a sum of Rs. 3,58,246-9-7 being the pro-rata premium in respect of our unexpired liability relating to the American business, and we have now no liabilities in this regard. If we had paid the entire amount from our Fire Fund, the Fire Fund would have stood at approximately Rs. 5,60,000. We have however been able to pay a part of the return portfolio from the current year's revenues and have thus strengthened the Fire Fund. A further Additional Reserve of Rs. 70,830-9-0 in the Fire Department has thus been created.

CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT

The question of replacing the American portfolio with suitable foreign business has been engaging the attention of your Board of Directors, but due to the war it has not been possible to obtain a remunerative portfolio from foreign countries. The Directors have therefore decided not to replace this business by a foreign portfolio for the present but to depend upon the normal expansion of the Company's business activities in India, and the results of the six months' working during the current year have shown considerable improvement in our business as compared to the previous two years. I expect that the progress made so far will continue during the rest of the year and we shall be able to show better results in our report for the year 1941.

The losses and claims paid work out at 29.48 per cent of the premium income. The expenses of management etc. come to 44.52 per cent, showing a very welcome reduction as compared to 61.45 per cent for the year 1939 and 59.26 per cent. for the year 1938. We have been able to show this reduction in the management expenses etc. due to the introduction of the new legislation and the Tariff Reforms introduced by the various insurance Associations in India. The surplus for the year amounted to 25 per cent. of the premium income which, you will agree with me, will be considered very satisfactory. The Fire Fund has been kept at Rs 6,30,000 equal to 71.02 per cent. of the premium income. A sum of Rs. 1,59,059-11-1 has been transferred to the Profit and Loss Account.

The net premium income of Rs 5,88,196-3-6 in the Marine Department shows the considerable progress made by the Company during the year under report This increase is chiefly due to the War Risks premiums. At the same time the Company has taken this opportunity to expand its marine organisation. The claim ratio works out at 18.03 per cent and the expenses of management 22.29 per cent. of the premium income. It is yet too early to state definitely whether there will be any further claims in respect of the business transacted in the year 1940, but the Directors feel that they are justified in transferring an amount of Rs. 2,06,591-10-4 to the Profit and Loss Account from the Marine Account, as about half this amount relates to profits earned from business secured in 1938 and earlier. The Marine Fund has been kept at Rs. 4,00,000/- which is equal to 68.00 per cent. of the premium income.

ACCIDENT AND NEW ACT

The net premium income in the Accident Department shows a decrease as compared to the premium incomes in the previous two years. The main reason for the fall in business is due to the fact that due to adverse claim experience we have stopped writing certain classes of business commenced in the year 1938. The expenses of management show a decrease of about 8 per cent. as compared to the years 1938 and 1939. This is mainly due to the introduction of the new Insurance Act and the reforms introduced by the various Insurance Associations.

LARGER CLAIMS BY DEATH

In the Life Department during the year under report 976 policies were issued aggregating to an amount of Rs. 20,86,000/-, the premium income thereon being Rs. 1,18,365-3-0. Claims by death amounted to Rs. 1,27,385-5-0, and that by Maturity Rs. 2,69,627/- You will notice that claims by Death were larger than that of the previous years. This is due to normal increase in death claims with lapse of time. Claims by Maturity have also shown a sharp upward trend, but this amount of Rs. 2,69,627 includes a sum of Rs 2,18,546/- being the total of two policies which matured for payment in 1940. Actual premiums received during the year under report, after deducting reinsurance premiums, amounted to Rs. 5,67,548-9-6, which is Rs. 30,000/- more than last year. Due to war conditions and general nervousness felt by the insuring public towards the middle of last year lapses were above normal; and there were many surrenders. This accounts for the small increase in the renewal premium income of the Company during the year under report. One of the common features of the insurance companies transacting life assurance business has been a fall in their business during the year under review. It will therefore be noted with satisfaction that we have been able to show an increase of about three lakhs of rupees over the business done during the previous year.

A Valuation of the Assets and Liabilities of the Life Department for a period of 3 years ending with 31st December, 1940, is now under preparation and the result will be published in a short time The Directors have on the advice of the Consulting Actuary transferred a sum of Rs. 1,31,200-15-10 to the Life Fund with a view to strengthen it and now it stands at Rs. 21,00,101.

PROGRESSIVE EXPANSION

During the current year the Company has decided to pursue a policy of progressive expansion in our Life business, and you will be glad to know that during the first 6 months of the current year we have written about twice the business as we wrote for the corresponding period in 1940. I expect that during the remaining 6 months of the year we will be able to show at least the same rate of progress and the business written by us during the whole year will be double that of last year. This was an additional reason why the Directors consider it desirable to strengthen the Life Fund.

You will notice that a sum of Rs. 1,36,656-8-4 has been written off as loss on realisation. A major portion of this loss was incurred on the sale of our American securities, and has been carried on in the Balance Sheet since the year 1938. I reproduce the figures showing the Book values and the Market values of our American investments as on 31st December 1938 and 1939:

1938:			
Book value	Rs.	20,23,942	14 6
Market value	„	19,48,149	0 0
Deficit	Rs.	75,793	14 6
1939:			
Book value	Rs.	19,78,150	0 9
Market value	„	18,81,789	2 6
Deficit	Rs.	96,360	14 3

A provision in the Investment Reserve existed for this loss and the Directors have therefore transferred a sum of Rs. 80,069/- from the Investment Reserve to meet this loss on realisation. I may mention here that no credit in the Revenue Accounts has yet been taken for the increase in the rupee value of our American securities due to appreciation of the American Dollar.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS

During the current year we have been obliged to bring a portion of our American investments to India due to some of our securities becoming vested in the Government of India under their notification. We have thus realised a portion of the appreciation in the rupee value of our American securities and the result thereof will be shown in our next Annual Accounts.

I shall now pass on to the Balance Sheet. Our investments in the Life Department are valued at market rates as on 31-12-1940, and during the last 6 months there has been an appreciation in the market values of these securities. In the General Department the values are shown at Book cost. The market value of these investments is Rs. 85,761-10-1 over the book value as on 31st December 1940, which will be considered satisfactory

In the year 1940 two new Branches of the Company have been opened at Secunderabad (Deccan) and at Delhi. Six of our Branches were visited either by the Managing Agents or by the Manager of the Company.

UNCALLED LIABILITY

I refer to the shareholders' desire expressed in the General Meeting which was held in 1935 that the Directors should consider the question of reducing the uncalled liability of the shareholders. The Directors have taken legal opinion on this point, and they are advised that the question should be deferred as the procedure is difficult. Under the Indian Companies Act consent of every creditor is required before the Company can reduce its share capital. In the case of insurance companies every policyholder is a contingent creditor, and it would be necessary to obtain the consent from each of them before any such reduction can be made. A composite insurance company like ourselves has a very large number of policyholders both General and life, and it would be almost impracticable to obtain their consent. Section 59 of the Indian Companies Act makes it compulsory on the company to provide the full amount of contingent claims. No discretion is left to the court to do away with the provisions of section 59. The Directors have therefore decided to defer consideration of reduction in the capital of the Company for the present.

I explained to you in my speech last year that prior to 1940 our Company had reinsurance treaties with various continental companies. It then became necessary to replace these treaties by similar treaties with British companies. A certain amount of the Company's funds were thus locked up, being balances held by insurance companies situated in enemy countries. The actual amount as on 31-12-1939 was about Rs. 15,000/- and after making up our accounts for the year 1940 we find that the total amount thus locked up is Rs. 18,857-2-3 which is small having regard to our business with these companies.

I take this opportunity of thanking all our clients, the Officials and the Staff both at Head Office and Branches, and all our Agents and Brokers, both in India and abroad, and our field workers, engaged in our Life business for their loyal services to the Company.

And now, gentlemen, I beg to move:—

That the Directors' Report, Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit & Loss Account and the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1940, which have been circulated to the shareholders, be and are hereby approved and adopted.

Month's Salary As Bonus For Employees

The Company's report and accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1940 were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau was re-elected as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Sir Jehangir B. Boman Behram and Messrs. Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, Ardeshir Hormasji Bhiwandiwala and Ramdas Kilachand were re-elected as directors.

A dividend of 6 1/2 per cent on Preference shares free of incometax and a dividend of annas 12 per ordinary share free of incometax were declared

It was also resolved that a bonus of one month's salary should be given to every member of the staff.

WHAT LONDON FEELS ABOUT WAR

(Continued from page 6)

ples and Messina or the promise of more to come. Still less do they relish Mr. Winston Churchill's pungent phrase about "that unhappy, subject, abject province of Germany which used to be called Italy."

The men of Vichy have had to surrender the whole of Syria when their German and Italian collaborators hastily scattered and the spirit of the French people is shown by the inhabitants of Cherbourg who waved a welcome to the British aircraft which bombed German ships in the harbour.

From the indomitable Dutch, British airmen received a similar welcome during their daylight raids on German ships at Rotterdam. Incidentally, on that day our aircraft sank or smashed nearly 150,000 tons of German shipping.

Hitler will need all the success he can gain in Russia and perhaps all the collateral support of Japan, should Japan side actively with the Axis, if he is to banish sad forebodings from the minds of his people.

We for our part do not imagine that we are out of wood by a long way. We prefer to leave the counting of chickens before they are hatched to the expert arithmetic of Dr. Goebbels.

Codification Of Hindu Law

Rau Committee's Findings: "Only Satisfactory Solution Of Defects In Women's Rights To Property Act"

July 26

That the only satisfactory way of removing defects in the law relating to Hindu Women's Rights to Property is to avoid piecemeal legislation and to take up as early as possible the codification of Hindu law, beginning with the law of succession, is the opinion of Sir B. N. Rau's Hindu Law Committee. The Report of the Committee is published to-day.

The Rau Committee was appointed in January this year to examine the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act of 1937 (as amended by Act XI of 1938) with particular reference to five private Bills: to suggest such amendments to the Act as would firstly, resolve the doubts felt as to the construction of the Act; secondly, to clarify the nature of the right conferred by the Act upon the widow, and, thirdly, to remove any injustice that may have been done by the Act to the daughter; and to examine and advise on Mr. K Santanam's Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Bill and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh's Hindu Women's Rights to Separate Residence and Maintenance Bill

The Committee base their recommendations on opinions received in answer to a questionnaire sent, in three parts, to High Court Judges, distinguished lawyers and citizens members of the Central Legislature, High Court Bar Libraries, heads of religious institutions, Women's Associations, social reform associations and Pandits' Associations, among others

DEFECTS IN EXISTING ACTS.

The Report sets out the defects in the Acts of 1937 and 1938 which the Committee themselves detected or which were brought to their notice. "Defects of this kind", the Committee state, "are inevitable in piecemeal legislation effecting fundamental changes in Hindu Law. The only safe course is not to make any fundamental changes by brief, isolated acts; if fundamental changes have to be made, it is wisest to survey the whole field and enact a code, if not of the whole of Hindu Law, at least of those branches of it which are necessarily affected by the contemplated legislation."

"REASONABLE COMPROMISE".

"We do not suggest," the Committee continue, "that all parts of the law should be taken in hand at once. The most urgent part, namely, the law of succession (including, of course, women's rights in that connection) may be taken up first; then the law of marriage; and so on. After the law relating to each part has thus been reduced to statutory form, the various Acts may be consolidated into a single code. We suggest this as a reasonable compromise between piecemeal legislation and wholesale codification."

The Committee next discuss what should be done with the Acts now in force until a comprehentive law of succession can be prepared.

The Committee proceed to discuss the need for amending the Acts of 1937 and 1938 to remove any injustice that may have been done by these Acts to the daughter. Taking the case of Bengal, the Committee analyse the gains and losses resulting from the working of the Acts, and arrive at the conclusion that "the injustice done to the daughter and other heirs by promoting the widowed daughter-in-law over their heads is not of so clear or pressing a character as to need immediate relief and that it may well await the general review of the law of succession which we have proposed."

The Committee add, however, that the large majority of their correspondents have advocated the immediate admission of the daughter to an equal share with the daughter-in-law where these alone are the surviving heirs. In deference to these views, and in compliance with the terms of reference, the Committee have, therefore, included a provision for this purpose in their draft of the clarifying Bill.

DRAFT AMENDING BILL

After examining Bills promoted by Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta, Dr Deshmukh and others, the Committee express the opinion that these may well await the codification suggested.

Discussing what should be done with the Acts of 1937 and 1938 pending codification, the Committee express the view that, as there is no question of repeal, they must either be amended or left unamended.

They hold that amendment is inadvisable at present but, in case it is considered that the Acts ought not to be left unamended, even for the time being, they have drawn up the rough draft of an amending Bill (given as an appendix to the Report).

Whether the Acts are amended or left unamended, the Committee state, it is necessary to persuade the Governors' Provinces to enact parallel legislation for agricultural land, with retrospective effect, in order to give widows the full measure of the benefit which the framers of the Acts contemplated, to avoid a multiplicity of rules of succession, and to protect transaction already entered into on the faith of the Acts.

The rough draft of a Bill for Governors' Provinces is given as an appendix to the Report.

AGREED SOLUTIONS THE AIM.

In conclusion, the Committee state: "The recommendation which we should like to stress most strongly is that relating to the preparation, in gradual stages, of a complete code of Hindu law.... The aim should be, as far as possible, to arrive at agreed solutions and to avoid anything likely to arouse acrimonious controversy. This need not mean any real slowing down of the pace of reform for true reform proceeds by persuasion rather than coercion. Our own experience leads us to believe that a substantial measure of agreement will be possible, provided reformer and conservative resolve to appeal to the best in each other."

Appended to the Report is the full text of the decision of the Federal Court on questions referred to it at the instance of the Committee, establishing that the Act of 1937 and the Amending Act of 1938 are effective only in respect of property other than Agricultural Land in Governors' Provinces.

LEFTIST ACTIVITY IN GUJARAT

BARODA, July 25.

Prominent youth workers of Gujarat are in correspondence about convening a meeting of the leftist workers of Gujarat to chalk out a programme of work and free the political life of Gujarat from the present deadlock.

In the first phase a series of meetings at big cities are contemplated and then Kisan and labour conferences will be held

Ahmedabad is likely to be the venue of the preliminary meeting.

IRRIGATION WORKS AT NALGONDA COMPLETED

(From A Correspondent.)

NALGONDA, July 26.

The Devarkonda taluka which has been suffering from acute shortage of water in the past has been relieved of this constant source of anxiety by the completion of the Pindripakala Irrigation project

The reservoir has been constructed in the basin of the Krishna River across the Uppa Vaga Stream and has a capacity of 541 million cubic feet at full water level, with a water-spread of one-and-half miles.

The irrigation canal is seven miles long and will provide water for some 16,000 acres of land which has been lying waste, heaven knows for how many centuries

This will mean providing the wherewith of livelihood for at least half a lakh of population

YOU ARE NOT FIGHTING ALONE

(Continued from Page 10)

stretches from our western coast to Britain and to the Middle East and nothing will be allowed to interfere with the full efficiency of this supply line. The enormous amount of war material now enroute will reach here safely

President Roosevelt has promised that he will take steps to ensure the delivery of goods consigned to Britain. President Roosevelt does not give his word lightly The people of Britain—the people of the British Commonwealth—you are not fighting alone".

The vast programme for building thousands of giant Boeing four-engined bombers is far advanced, and Hitler will not be able to move his factories far enough to escape their devastating power of destruction.

America has already sent several hundred tanks throughout your empire. Many more are 'en route.'

Ocean-going ships, many of which are oil tankers, have been transferred to Britain. The greatest merchant ship building programme ever undertaken is in progress. Riveting never stops night and day. We can promise that there will be ships to carry food, oil and ammunition.

To-day American made tanks are caterpillaring the sands of the eastern deserts. To-day every kind of American made aeroplanes are roaring into combat wherever the Luftwaffe shows fight. To-day British factories are in full production using machinetools made in America.

Yet we realise our part to date has not been great. Our contribution has been but a modest part in your great war effort. Blood toil, sweat and tears have been yours—not ours. And we realise this. There is reason for our apparent slowness. Factories geared for peace time production had to be converted overnight.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY ENTERS WAR.

It took time to realise that war might be decided in the factories of Detroit, Los Angeles, in Pittsburgh Steelmills and in Pennsylvanian mines. That is realised to-day.

American industry now joins hands with men who work for Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Bevin in forgetting disputes, in limiting holidays, in sacrificing all for the common victory. I am not talking of a distant future nor of estimates based on speculation.

The ships now being built in America were only paper pictures on blue prints a few months ago. Now they are translated in wood and steel. Soon they will be afloat strengthening the supply line between Britain and America. We have not neglected the question of food. America will never allow the British people to go hungry.—Reuter.

Sweetmeat Shop-Keepers Climb Down

Keep Shops Closed On Sunday

The Acting Secretary of the Bhuleshwar Gumasta Mandal writes:—

The sweetmeat merchants from Jumma Musjid to Bauleshwar requested the Bhuleshwar Gumasta Mandal to allow them to execute orders for Sunday booked earlier in the week.

Agreement to allow such sale and not to picket their shops on Sunday was arrived at between the merchants and the Mandal under instructions of the Bombay Shop Assistants' Federation on Saturday last at 10-45 p.m as agreed no sale except for orders was effected.

Other Merchants who had threatened to keep their shops opened on Sundays did not dare to do so when they saw the elaborate arrangement for picketing arranged by the Mandal in co-operation with the Shop Assistants Federation and the Gumastas from the other places

The Bhuleshwar Gumasta Mandal thanks the Sweetmeat Merchants for their co-operation and hope they will continue to co-operate in future The Mandal also thanks all the friends who co-operated with them in this task.

DR. RAY FOR GUJARAT

BOMBAY, July 28.

Dr. K. S. Ray, President of the Indian Medical Association left Bombay this afternoon on a tour of Gujarat District to popularise the work of the Association among the medical practioners and start new branches wherever necessary

Dr Ray was accompanied by Dr. Chamanlal Mehta, Joint Hon General Secretary of the Association.—United Press.

MY HEALTH AND COMPLEXION SECRET

E.H.S It cools the Blood

A CLEAR, healthy complexion is the heritage of every baby born into the world. How many people take the precaution to safeguard that priceless heritage? STANISTREET E.H.S. ensures the possession—and retention—of a good, translucent skin. E.H.S., combining fresh fruit juices with health-giving salts, has been compounded by experts, who have given years of experience to solving the problem of maintaining a clear, cool blood-stream. It may be safely taken under all circumstances.

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SMITH STANISTREET & CO., LTD. CALCUTTA.

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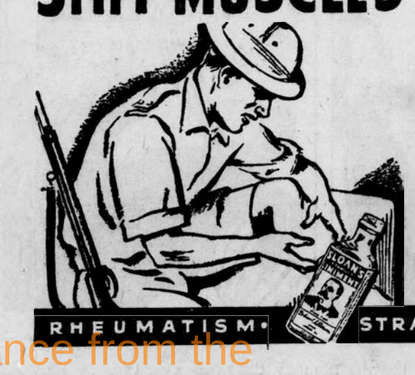
STIFF MUSCLES FOR QUICK RELIEF USE SLOAN'S LINIMENT.



Just pat it on and Sloan's Liniment will give quick relief to the aches and pains of your sore, tired muscles resulting from marching, drills and other vigorous exercises. The soothing warmth of Sloan's Liniment draws healing blood to the aching part. For quickly easing pain, use Sloan's, the world's most popular Liniment — used day and night in 133 different countries.

Be prepared — keep a bottle handy.

RS 23

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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1941

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HARRY HOPKINS TELLS BRITAIN—

YOU ARE NOT FIGHTING ALONE

Says U. S. Warships Are Patrolling Atlantic To Guard England's Life Line

U. S. DETERMINED NOT TO ALLOW HITLER TO INTERFERE WITH DELIVERY OF AMERICAN SUPPLIES TO EMPIRE

LONDON, July 27.

"To-night British and American warships are patrolling the Atlantic on parallel lanes with only one object in view, namely to guard the World's life-line." This declaration was made on Sunday night by President Roosevelt's personal envoy, Mr. Harry Hopkins, during a broadcast from London.

Mr. Hopkins mentioned that the bomber in which he flew the Atlantic recently was accompanied by twenty other bombers and he declared thousands of American aircraft had already been flown across the Atlantic or been shipped to Britain.

"I came here on business, which is the same as that of every other American from the President down to the man who drives a rivet in the shipyards or runs lathe in aeroplane factories—the business of safeguarding our heritage of freedom of thought and action" Mr. Hopkins declared.

"Right now Hitler is seriously threatening this heritage of ours", Mr. Hopkins continued, adding "The President speaking for the American nation is rendering more than lip service to Britain. Even now American destroyers are plunging their bows into the waters of the North Atlantic. Once this mighty ocean separated us. Now it joins us. The President is at one with Mr. Churchill in the determination to break the ruthless power of that sinful psycopathic of Berlin".

After declaring that he had carried out President Roosevelt's instructions to find out just what Britain needed now and whether the cargoes were arriving safely, Mr. Hopkins continued, "To-day the Atlantic is merely a channel. The bridge of friendship spans it. The bridge of sympathy and admiration extends from Washington to London and although unseen, it is so strong that all powers of darkness and Nazi terrorism cannot destroy it.

We no longer measure the distance in miles. The Hun is only 21 miles from Dover, yet he and his Pagan ways are 2,000 years away from Dover. Like most Americans, I feel that our way of life and our country is threatened by Hitler. Like most Americans, I feel that your fight is the fight for freedom of the whole world and that it must not, and will not, fail.

At one time you received messages of goodwill from America. The President realised that that is not enough. He realised sympathy is humane, but a flying fortress can drop more bombs

He knew admiration was pleasing, but that a destroyer could drop depth charges. The Lease and Lend Bill was the answer putting our admiration and sympathies into tangible form and providing a weapon against the tyrant—against the man who would enslave our democracies

U. S. AID TO BRITAIN

Until now Britain has not been told just what help America has given. Publication of the exact figures might give the enemy valuable information and jeopardise the Atlantic life-line. Now that the life-line is much stronger. No enemy action can now stop the ceaseless line of ships coming here daily laden with something much more substantial than hopes and sympathy. During the past few months 2,000 of American-made aeroplanes have been flown across the Atlantic or shipped to Britain.

"America has decided to decrease her consumption of food and increase production. During the next 12 months huge quantities of cheese, pork, eggs, canned salmon, raisins, evaporated milk and concentrated fruit juice will arrive here.

Thousands of miscellaneous articles important to the war effort are also on their way from aviation petrol to road building machinery, chemicals of all kinds and metals. These are coming in increasing volume.

The Lend and Lease Bill has given the President specific authority to foster this great programme of production and delivery. Nor do we forget to look towards the east where China is battling valiantly against forces menacing democracy. Neither are we forgetful of the magnificent fight the Russians are putting up in the defence of their homeland.

We Americans are determined to give China and Russia all possible aid—and immediately.

ENGLAND NOT FIGHTING ALONE.

Mr. Churchill has asked for the tools. I promise you they are coming. An endless assembly belt

(Continued on page 9, col. 5)

—A. P.

Indo-Japanese Relations

Freezing Of Assets Brings Trade To Standstill, Says Banker

CALCUTTA, July 26.

"Yet hopeful"—this was the reaction of a Japanese Banker in Calcutta to the orders issued by the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and India freezing all Japanese funds in their respective territories.

He, however, feared that as a result of the notification of the Government of India, trade between Japan and India would come to a standstill from to-day. But he hoped that the emergency conditions would soon clear up and the trade between the two countries would be resumed in the near future.

JAPANESE ASSETS.

As to the amount of Japanese assets frozen by the order of the Government of India, he said that it was difficult to give any estimate as there was no knowing as to how much of commodities was still in the hands of the Japanese importers and how much had passed on to the Indian merchants, thus becoming assets on the Indian side. The five Japanese banks in India, namely, the Yokohama Specie Bank with its branches in Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi, the Bank of Taiwan and the Mitsui Bank in Bombay would undoubtedly figure prominently in the stock-taking of Japanese assets, but their position could not be disclosed.

IN CALCUTTA.

In Calcutta, particularly, from the industrial point of view the Japanese match factories could be taken into account in this connection as also some big Japanese firms carrying on trade in piecegoods, cotton manufacture and yarn.

Exports from Calcutta to Japan, according to the banker, included mainly jute gunny, pig iron and scrap iron while imports to the Calcutta port from Japan were in cotton manufacture, rayon piecegoods and yarn as also in such sundry articles as machinery and metal weights. Both exports and imports have from some past been reduced and restricted.

The Banker stated that there were about a hundred Japanese in the city, and they represented about 25 commercial concerns. This was a fraction of the Japanese community, a large number of whom had left by October last year when the situation threatened "to be very grave."

There were three Japanese vessels in the Calcutta port till yesterday, but one left last night with pig iron and general cargo.

—A. P.

Indonesian members of the Volksraad at Batavia in the lobby of the Volksraad building.

PRICES OF JAPANESE GOODS SOAR

Indo-Japanese Trade Practically At Standstill

BOMBAY, Monday.

The freezing of Japanese assets in India, following the orders issued by the Government of India is the main topic of conversation in commercial circles in the city.

Indians, employed in the Japanese firms in the City, who number about one thousand, are keenly awaiting further developments. So far they have not been served with notices terminating their services.

As a result of the freezing of the Japanese assets, Indo-Japanese trade has practically come to a standstill.

The cotton market crashed on Saturday on hearing the news and Comra Cotton, of which the Japanese are the main purchasers came down by Rs 45|- per candy

The situation this morning was, however, not so bad. The market seems to have steadied and it was free from violent fluctuations. Some leading cotton merchants, it is understood, have made representations to the Government about their difficulties caused by the freezing of assets

The prices of Japanese goods have gone up considerably and the dealers must have made huge profit in the course of the last two days. Artificial silk industry in India depends mainly on Japan for yarn and prices have gone up by nearly 50 per cent. There had been a corresponding increased in the price of other Japanese goods.

The Japanese shipping companies in the city, it is learnt, have no information about the arrivals of two steamers expected in Bombay. "Melbourne Maru" due yesterday, has not yet arrived. There is also no news about the arrival of "Gamatawa Maru", another Japanese steamer, which was due this morning. Although these steamers have not yet arrived the Japanese shipping companies are booking cargoes.

"Forbidden Zone" On Formosa Coast

Japanese Announcement

LONDON, July 22.

"The Times" Special Correspondent in Hong Kong cabled on July 21:

The Japanese are reported to be burning villages 14 miles from Canton in order to strengthen the defences of the city after thinning out their troops there.

According to the Chinese press, the Japanese have declared certain areas on the coast of Formosa to be a forbidden zone for foreign ships with the object of cloaking the movements of their warships.

The Chinese consider it significant that the Japanese press in Formosa has resumed its attacks on Soviet Russia and Communism, though official circles in Saigon continue to profess ignorance of any new Japanese demands.

DOMINIONS WILL FOLLOW BRITAIN, COMMENTS HUGHES

MELBOURNE, July 28.

Mr. Hughes, Minister for the Navy, commenting on the detention of a Japanese ship by Canada said that the Australian Cabinet had not considered similar action.

The Dominions would take whatever action that was taken by Britain. It would be pointless, he said, if uniform action were not taken by all Empire countries.—Reuter.

Canada Notifies End Of Anglo-Japanese Trade Pact

OTTAWA, July 28.

Canada has notified Japan of the termination of the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty insofar as it affects Canada.

The termination will be effective from July. 26, 1942 as a year's notice is required.

The Canadian Government's action is described here as "merely a further gesture of displeasure" at Japanese moves.—Reuter.

ENEMY PANTING FOR BREATH

Germany In Peril Of Losing War's Biggest Gamble: Transport Difficulties And Guerilla Warfare Prove Exhausting

MOSCOW, July 27.

It is little more than five weeks since the Germans launched a lightning attack against Russia and still they have failed to capture or achieve anything vitally essential, which would bring them nearer a successful conclusion of the Soviet war, which they hoped to terminate in a few weeks, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow.

Adopting classical tactics, the Soviet army abandoned the major part of the recently acquired territories, not without fighting, but not hanging on to these non-vital provinces at any price and at the risk of a German break-through.

The first German drive brought them to the Minsk neighbourhood within a week. Territorial gains during the four following weeks were incomparably smaller, and now the Russians are literally fighting for every inch of ground. The so-called second German offensive, which started a fortnight ago, in the directions of Smolensk, Pskov, and Novograd-Volinsk and developed since in Bessarabia, resembles a boxer punching but increasingly frequently panting for breath.

RUSSIANS BETTER PLACED

Twice recently Soviet communiques spoke of heavy losses on both sides but on each occasion the German onslaught's fierceness was clearly reduced until fresh reinforcements were rushed up. Even so, German territorial gains have been negligible in the past week.

It is clear that the Russians operating from nearer their supply bases at Moscow and Leningrad are better placed to reinforce troops than the Germans, whose communications across hundreds of miles of semi-devastated country are becoming increasingly difficult for a gigantic war machine.

It is supplying and maintaining this vast war machine far from bases that is one of Germany's greatest difficulties. Surprisingly enough for foreign experts, Russia's transport system has not shown any serious signs of breakdown and unlike France, ruthless priority is given to army needs.

MORE THAN A NUISANCE VALUE

Apart from difficulties caused by a different gauge, the Germans complain of bad Russian road conditions and scarcity of roads. Moreover there is increasing evidence that in the vast territories abandoned by the Russians, the so-called guerilla war, which is conducted by fairly large units supplied with rifles, machineguns and even anti-tank guns behind the German lines is much more than a nuisance value.

All military experts agree such warfare requires almost superhuman personal pluck, but this certainly has been shown not only by the Russians, but the Poles and the war behind the lines is worrying the Germans greatly and increasing their fury and ferocity against civilians who are all suspected of conniving at the guerillas.

The Russians' present mood seems greatly to worry the Germans, whose press already complains of Russian "fanaticism" Moscow's three raids have not yet been followed by more, despite favourable weather on Friday night.

MAY RESORT TO DESPERATE MEASURES.

While more raids are certain, this suggests that the first raids were at least partly intended as a sop for the Geman public eager for victories despite the hitherto limited aerodrome facilites for attack on Moscow.

The arduous battle will continue against the gigantic war machine and the Germans may well attempt, failing the capture of Moscow and Leningrad to concentrate their drive against the Ukraine.

But much time has already been lost before "the rainy season" and there is no indication of vast German superiority in air and tanks, still less in the qualities of the high command and human material.

Briefly Germany risks losing the war's biggest gamble and consequently and the war itself in the coming weeks. The Germans realise it, and may resort to those desperate measures which is foreshadowed by their lately intercepted instructions for mass gas attacks.

Italo-German Relations In Greece

Frequent Quarrels, Corruption And Graft

LONDON, July 22.

The "Manchester Guardian" Special Correspondent cabled from Istanbul on July 21:

Trustworthy travellers arriving from Greece give vivid accounts of the chaotic situation prevailing there. Although Greece is now officially under Italian occupation, there are still a good many Germans there. Aerodromes and other means of communication remain under German control, and German officers are in all key positions.

The relations between the Germans and Italians are very strained, even hostile. The Germans do not conceal their contempt for the Italians, and whenever Italian officers with their coc-plumed hats and showy uniforms appear in public places, the Germans openly sneer at them.

Incidents frequently occur on that account, and in one instance shots were exchanged with casualties on both sides. To avoid incidents, now German and Italian officers are dining in separate restaurants.

The German and Italian jurisdictions are often conflicting, each side ignoring the orders of the other.

Corruption and graft reign unbridled everywhere. The German and Italian food controllers are requisitioning food-stuffs in quantities far exceeding the needs of the armies of occupation and reselling the surplus to the population at enormous prices through intermediaries.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

APPARENTLY HEADING FOR A NAP, WADE HURLS THE HEAVY MATTRESS AT THE GUNMAN!
YOU'RE DOWN! AND YOU'RE STAYING DOWN!
HE FIRED TWO SHOTS -- LOOK AT THE MATTRESS!
IT WAS THICK ENOUGH TO SLOW 'EM UP! NOW COME ON, OUT THE DOOR!
NO USE... IT'S LOCKED FROM OUTSIDE!
3-14
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